Friday, April 7, 1972
Chaitra 18, 1894(Saka)

Fifth Series, Vol. XII—No. 19

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourth Session)

9-11-25
12-7-90
2.438

(*Vol. XII contains Nos. 11-20*)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 2.00

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LOK SABHA

Friday, April 7, 1972/Chaitra 18, 1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR SPEAKER Hon Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Syed Nausherali who passed away at Dacca, Bangla Desh, on 6th April, 1972 at the age of 80 Syed Nausherali was a Member of the Provisional Parliament during the years 1950 52 Father, he was a Member of the undivided Bengal Assembly during the years 1937-47 and was also a Minister in Bengal Government during the years 1937-38 He also held the office of the Speaker of the Bengal Legislative Assembly during the years 1943-46

He was an effective Parliamentarian an impartial and independent Speaker, and a nationalist to the core of his heart

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) Mr Speaker, Sir, I join you in expressing my sorrow at the passing away of Syed Nausherali.

As you have mentioned, he was a prominent political figure of undivided Bengal.

I request you to convey our deep condolences and sympathies to the bereaved family

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): I associate myself with the House, on behalf of my Party, to express our sorrow at the death of Syed Nausherali I was personally acquainted with him He had a great public career He was associated with the movement of the peasants or the kisan movement and he was one of the leaders of the organised movement.

He was the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of undivided Bengal He was a man who never accepted the division of India into Pakistan and Hindustan That was why he refrained from staying in East Pakistan and stayed at Calcutta He was a progressive Muslim and he had a great public career

His death is a great loss to the people I would request you to convey our feelings of sorrow and condolences to the bereaved family

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to add our party's heart felt condolences to the family of the deceased on the occasion of the sad demise of Syed Nausherali As other friends have said, he was a very old political leader and worker and had been known to several generations of political workers in that part of the country He had been ailing for a very long time But in the years gone by when we saw him in his heyday, he was a man of extraordinary vigour and energy and held very very strong feelings and opinions His record as Speaker will always remain in the memory of those who knew him He earned for himself a great reputation for impartiality and fairness as Speaker

He was connected not only with parliamentary and Assembly politics but also with the mass movements of people outside particularly with that of the peasantry in the rural areas of Bengal.

On behalf of my Party, I express our condolences and request you, Sir, to convey them to his family. I think there is quite a large number of members of his family as far as I know probably most of them are at this time residing in Bangla Desh. I hope you will convey our condolences and sympathies to them.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने दल की ओर से और अपनी ओर से श्री नौशेर अली के दुखद देहावसान पर शोक प्रकट करता हूं। मुझे डा० श्यामा प्रशाद मुखर्जी के साथ स्वर्गीय श्री नौशेर अली से कई बार मिलने का मौका मिला था आप ने ठीक ही कहा है कि वह सच्चे अर्थों में राष्ट्रीयवादी थे और उन्होंने साम्प्रदायिक आधार पर देश के विभाजन को कभी स्वीकार नहीं किया। उनके देहावसान से हमारे सार्वजनिक जीवन की क्षति हुई है। कृपया हमारी शोक-समवेदना उन के परिवार तक पहुंचा दें।

MR. SPEAKER : The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*301. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the rise in prices and late submission of report by the Third Pay Commission, Government propose to give further interim relief to the Central Government employees ; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). On the basis of the Second Interin Report of the Pay Commission, further Interim Relief was granted to Central Government Employees with effect from 1st October, 1971 when the 12th-monthly average of the Consumer Price Index stood at 228. The Commission have stated in that Report that a further review may be called for only when the Index average reaches 238. The 12-monthly average Index for January, 1972, which is the latest available figure, stands at 231.50 only.

The Pay Commission is, however, making every effort to complete their work as early as practicable.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मूल्य वृद्धि पर योजना मन्त्री काफी चिन्ता व्यक्त कर चुके हैं और हमारे वित्त मन्त्री एवं प्रधान मन्त्री सब एक स्वर से बोल चुके हैं। सर्व-साधारण को काफी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इसमें कोई दो मत नहीं है। तो मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह बात सत्य है कि समाचार पत्रों में ये कमीशन की तरफ से यह रिपोर्ट छपी थी कि यह रिपोर्ट 1973 में प्रकाशित कर दी जायगी इस पर मन्त्री महोदय ने सदन के सामने पूरक अनुदानों पर बोलते हुए बताया था कि ऐसी बात नहीं है, जल्दी की जायगी। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके लिए मापदण्ड क्या है, क्या इसके लिए कोई तारीख निश्चित की हैं और इस जल्दी की परिभाषा क्या है ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : As for the first part of the question, the Pay Commission themselves have stated that they have not given any Press statement with regard to the report being ready in 1973. In regard to the second part, thay have said that they are now doing their level best to see that the report is finalised as early as possible, though they have also indicated that it will not be possible for them to indicate at the moment when the report will be finalised.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : अध्यक्ष जी, इस सदन में दो तरह की बातें कही गई हैं। यहां पर यह भी कहा गया है कि हम बहुत जल्दी रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित करवायगे। यह बात तो स्पष्ट है कि मूल्य काफी बढ़ गए हैं और मैं समझता हूं उसकी गणना सर्वसाधारण की दृष्टि

से नहीं की गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इन सारी बातों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तरिम सहायता देने पर शीघ्रातिशीघ्र महीने दो महीने में विचार करने जा रही है ? यदि नहीं तो इसमें उसको क्या दिक्कत है ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : There is no such proposal, Sir.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : From the statement of the hon. Minister it is now quite clear that the prices are going up and it is also not clear when the Pay Commission is likely to submit its report. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will be in a position to assure this House that the recommendations of the Pay Commission will be given retrospective effect at least from the date of the appointment of the Pay Commission ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : These are matters which the Pay Commission, after due consideration, will themselves indicate—the date of effect of the recommendations.— And only when the report is finalised and given to the Government, the Government will give its due consideration.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : Suppose, the Pay Commission recommends from a particular date, will that be done ? (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : He has already made it very clear.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is quite clear from the reply of the hon. Minister that the Pay Commission themselves have contradicted the report and said that they have never said that the report will be published in 1973. So, the implication is that the report will be submitted sometime before 1973. It is quite clear, because not 1973 means before 1973. (*Interruption*) I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that there is growing discontent among the Central Government employees throughout the country because the prices have risen from 228 to 231 in the last two or three months and they are bound to rise further. So, I would like to know whether efforts will be made by the Government to see that the report of the Pay Commission is Submitted at least before July, 1972, so that the report will be implemented ? I ask this because my fear is that a large number of people are retiring at the age of 58 and they will not be benefited by the Pay Commission's recommendations if they are going to be submitted sometime beyond 1972 I would like to have a clear reply from the hon. Minister.

SHRI K. R GANESH : I have already indicated that the Pay Commission, faced with a very large volume of work that they have got, are trying their best to see that the recommendations are placed before the Government as early as is practicable.

In reply to the other questions which the hon Member has raised, he is aware that only in October last the interim relief was granted. As far as the consumer price index is concerned, it has gone up only by about three points. According to the formula which the Pay Commission is now adopting, a ten-point rise is not there. Therefore, the question of further relief does not arise.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My question has not been answered. What I say is that the Pay Commission has said that it will not submit its report in 1973 ; they have contradicted it. I have asked if the statement is correct. They should have straightway stated that they will submit the report in 1972. I want to know whether any efforts are being made by the Government to see that they submit the report in 1972. That was the first part or the best part of my question. It should be answered.

MR SPEAKER : The Minister may give a categorical answer, yes or no.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The Pay Commission is aware of the views expressed by the hon. Members in this House as well as outside. At the meeting of the Joint Council, this question was raised by the employees' representatives and it was decided that the views of the employees' representatives will be communicated to the Pay Commission.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Once there is a price-rise by 10 points, then relief is to be given to the Central Government employees. This has created a lot of difficulties to the State Government employees. So, may I know from the hon. Minister if some steps would be taken to discuss this matter with the various Chief Ministers so that a formula is worked out to see that some sort of automatic pay rise is given to the State Government employees also whenever the index goes up by 10 points ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The grant of additional dearness allowance depends upon an average rise of ten points as the hon. Minister said. But may I ask the hon. Minister whether it is a fact or not that there were lots of complaints about the method and the procedure adopted to collect the data to formulate the rise in the cost of living, and if so, what steps have been taken to overhaul the machinery which collects the data from the market about the cost of living ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : This also does not arise from the main question. But the fact that the Pay Commission are themselves studying the criteria on which dearness allowance has to be given, whether the criteria should be the same which were adopted by the Gajendragadkar Commission or the Das Commission or whether there should be new criteria on the basis of the various points raised by the employees' organisations, is itself testimony to the fact that they are going into the question. That is why they have been giving interim relief, and they have not given dearness allowance, because the very criteria for the grant of dearness allowance are now being looked into by the pay Commission.

Indian Airlines flight from Trivandrum to Madras Terminated at Coimbatore

*302. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a flight of Indian Airlines from Trivandrum to Madras on the 31st December, 1971 had to terminate at Coimbatore;

(b) whether the passengers had complained that the pilot was in a state of drunkenness;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made in the matter; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) On the 30th December, Indian Airlines flight No. IC-504 from Cochin to Madras *via* Coimbatore and Bangalore was cancelled at Coimbatore.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. As a result of the departmental enquiry, the pilot has been directed to show cause why he should not be removed from the service of the Corporation.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि उनको कारण बताओ नोटिस दिया गया है कि उन्हें सेवा से क्यों न अलग कर दिया जाये लेकिन क्या उन्हें तब तक के लिए मोअत्तल भी कर दिया गया है ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : जी हां ।

SHRI R. V SWAMINATHAN : Apart from the fault of the pilot for which he is now being charge-sheeted, may I know whether the aircraft was in good condition ?

DR. KARAN SINGH . The aircraft was perfectly sober.

पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा दिल्ली में बनाये गये होटल

*304. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा दिल्ली में अब तक बनाये गये प्रत्येक होटल पर कितनी लागत आई है और ये होटल किस-किस तारीख को बनाये गये थे; और

(ख) 1970 71 और 19/1-72 मे उनके रखरखाव पर सरकार ने कितना व्यय किया और प्रत्येक से कितना लाभ हुआ ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) and (b). The India Tourism Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking, operates 5 hotels in Delhi The financial performance for the year 1970-71 is as follows —

Name of the Hotel	Profit/loss (Rs in lakhs)
Ashoka Hotel	18 71
Janpath Hotel	10 88
Ranjit Hotel	4 00 (loss)
Lodhi Hotel	1 95 (loss)

Akbar Hotel did not start functioning in the year to which the question relates It started in January, 1972

श्री मूलचन्द डागा अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि इन होटलो पर लागत कितनी लगी उसका जवाब तो मत्री जी ने दिया नही। शायद यह एक कला होगी कि जवाब न दिया जाये। मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि आपने जितना होटल्स का लाभ बतलाया है वह पिछले सालो का घाटा निकाल कर बतलाया है या केवल उसी साल का हिसाब बतलाया है ?

डा० कर्ण सिह माननीय सदस्य ने अपने मूल प्रश्न मे यह पूछा था

"The cost of each of the hotels constructed so far in Delhi by the Department of Tourism"

सब डिपार्टमेंट आफ टूरिज्म ने दिल्ली मे कोई होटल कंस्ट्रक्ट नहीं किया। यह जो होटल है इन्हे कारपोरेशन ने भी कस्ट्रक्ट नही किया नही तो मैं उसे बतलाता। यह चारो होटल डबलू एच एस मिनिस्ट्री से ट्रान्सफर हुए हैं इसलिए उनके कौस्ट के बारे मे हमारे पास इत्तिला होने का कोई प्रश्न नही है बल्कि उसके ऊपर हमे कुछ लागत और लगानी पडती है। अलबत्ता जो अकबर होटल है वह हमे एन डी एम सी से रैंट पर मिला है। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं प्रतिवर्ष हमारी रिपोर्ट यहां इस सदन् के पटल पर रखी जाती है और उसमे जो होटल के अपने अपने काम आदि है उनका उसमे वर्णन होता हैं बाकी माननीय सदस्य ने अपने मूल प्रश्न बी मे जो ऐक्सपेंडिचर और प्राफिट आदि के बारे मे पूछा था वह मैंने होटलवार मन् 1970-71 का बतला दिया है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मैंने पूछा था कि पिछले सालो का घाटा निकाल कर आपने लाभ बतलाया है या इसी साल का हिसाब बतलाया है ?

डा कर्ण सिह : उसी साल का जिस साल का आपने पूछा था मैंने बतलाया है। माननीय सदस्य अपना प्रश्न पढ कर तसल्ली कर सकत है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : अगर पिछले सालो मे कोई घाटा हो तो उस घाटे को निकाल कर लाभ बतलाया गया है या उसी साल का लाभ बतलाया है ?

डा० कर्ण सिह आपने जो प्रश्न पूछा था उसका जवाब दिया है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : दूसरा सवाल यह है कि होटल सर्वे कमेटी ने इन होटलो की कोई जाच की है, यदि हा, तो उसने क्या कोई रिपोर्ट पेश की है ?

डा० कर्ण सिह : वह होटल सर्वे कमेटी सारे भारतवर्ष के होटलो की जांच करती है और उसने इन होटलो की भी जाच की है और अपनी अपनी क्षमता के अनुसार उनकी स्टार रेटिंग की गई है ?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : उन्होने घाटे के क्या कारण बतलाये है ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : घाटे के कारण कमेटी नहीं देती है वह तो होटलों की उनकी क्षमता के मुताबिक स्टार रेटिंग देती है। माननीय सदस्य यदि मेरे साथ होटल में एक घंटे के लिए आयें तो मैं उन्हें सारी स्थिति का स्पष्टीकरण कर दूं।

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : From the answer given by the minister, I find that Ranjit Hotel is running at a loss. May I know the reasons and what steps Government have taken to do away with the losses ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : Ranjit and Lodi Hotels have made losses during the year under review. There are two or three reasons for it : Firstly, Ranjit and Lodi Hotel really were not desingned as hotels. They were sort of hostels and they were taken over by us. There are certain structural defects in their design. Secondly, we have to pay a fairly high rent to the W. H. S. Ministry for these hotels. Steps are being taken to improve the administrative efficiency, put in some more money if necessary and brighten them up. I am hopeful that despite the adverse factors built into them they will also become profitable in due course.

Arrears of Income-Tax against Film Actors & Actresses

*305. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the names and addresses of Film actors and actresses against whom the Incometax is outstanding with amounts of arrears against each separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : The requisite information regarding the film actors and actresses (except in the charges of Commissioners of Income-tax, Assam, Nagpur, Jaipur, Kanpur and Andhra Pardesh) against whom the arrears of Income-tax exceeding Rs. 10,000 are outstanding as on 29.2.72 is in given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT-1678. 172]

The information regarding the actors and actresses assessed in the charges of Commissiners of Income-tax Assam, Nagpur, Jaipur, Kanpur and Andhra Pradesh is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

श्री अम्बेश : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतलाने का कष्ट करेंगे कि यह इत्तिला सदन को कब प्रस्तुत कर दी जायगी।

SHRI K. R. GANSEH : We try to collect the information as early as possible. I would only submit that this means collection of large statistics from various Commissioners and it will take some time, because the numbers may be quite large.

श्री अम्बेश : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसी सूचनाएं देना डिपार्टमेन्ट नहीं चाहता और उन्हें छिपाना चाहता है इसलिए इसमें देरी की जा रही है। मेरी अपनी जानकारी है कि यह सूचनाएं काफी उपलब्ध है परन्तु किन्ही कारणों से उन्हें रोका जा रहा है। क्या आप इसको देखेंगे कि वह तमाम सूचनाएं जल्दी से सदन को उपलब्ध कर दी जाय।

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Perhaps the hon. member has not seen the paper laid on the Table. We have given 62 names which are from the charges of Bombay, Culcutta and Madras where all famous actors and actresses stay. There is no difficulty in giving smaller charges from very minor actors and actresses residing in other places.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शायद उनकी दिलचस्पी उनमें न हो।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या ऐसे फिल्म अभिनेताओं और अभिनेत्रियों के जिनके ऊपर इन्कम टैक्स बकाया है और ऐसे व्यक्तियों ने यदि चुनाव में कांग्रेसी उम्मीदवारों के प्रचार का काम किया हो तो क्या उनसे इस बकाया इन्कम टैक्स की वसूलयाबी सख्ती के साथ की जायगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन्होंने चुनाव प्रचार सम्बन्धी कार्य में

बहुत काम किया है क्या उनके खिलाफ भी सख्ती से इस बकाया रकम को वसूल करने में काम लिया जायेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य भी जानते हैं कि अगर कोई उनके लिए काम करेगा तो वह भी उसके लिए कुछ नरम हो जायेंगे।

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE : Some of the arrears in individual cases are more than Rs. 7 lakhs or even Rs. 12 lakhs. May I know from the hon. Minister since when these arrears are outstanding ?

MR. SPEAKAR : He says, every information is being collected,

SHRI K. R. GANESH : It will not be possible for me to give you the details of all the 62 assessees who are in arrears. But I can give you details of those assessees who are in arrears of Rs. 1 lakh and above. It is a big list·····.

MR. SPEAKER : You can lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I am prepared to lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI S. A. KADER *Rose–*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको क्या दिलचस्पी है।

श्री० एस० आर० कादर : मेरा ऐक्टर्स और ऐक्ट्रेसेज से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है मुझे तो यह पूछना है।

I would like to ask the hon. Minister one thing. On the basis of the submission of returns, these are the assessments out standing. Is the Government aware that when the contracts are signed, these are signed for a sum that is white and there are other sums that are passed in blach These are also very large amounts. Has the Government taken note of it ? Is the Government aware of it and, if so, is the Government prepared to enquire about it ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The Government is fully aware of this mal-practice in the cinema world. Many seizures have been made and many cases are under prosecution. Even recently also, one very big seizure was made. The Government is fully prepared about it. The whole machinery is there for checking such mal-practices.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am happy that the Government are realising income-tax arrears from actor, and actresses. May I know whether some of actors and actresses make frivolous complaints to the Income-Tax Department against their colleagues to damage their careers so that they move up their market in the film world and, if so, what steps have b:en taken against them ? May I also know whether it is a fact that some of these actors and actresses have pleaded with the Government that they should be granted exemption like Members of Parliament who are also political actors. (*Interruption*). My first question should be answered, as to whether frivilous comlaints are made by actors and actresses to the income-Tax Department against their colleagues to damage their career and, if so what action has been taken.

MR. SPEAKER : That is too far-fetched a question and a vary general question, (*Interruption*)

Smuggling of Gold

*306. SHRI NIMBALKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated value of gold smuggled into India during the last three years at international and market rates, separately; and

(b) the modus-operandi of the smugglers for making payment against the gold outside India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) There are no reliable means the value of gold that is smuggled into India every year.

(b) The modus-operandi of smugglers for making payment against the smuggled goods including gold outside India is to make payment in foreign exchange obtained unauthorisedly, mainly by —

(i) deflecting inward remittances to unauthorised channels

(ii) smuggling out of India goods such as silver, narcotics, and antiques

(iii) obtaining foreign currency unauthorisedly from tourists coming to India, and

(iv) under-invoicing of exports and over-invoicing of imports.

SHRI NIMBALKAR : What measures have Government taken to stop smuggling of gold into India ? Are these measures considered adequate and if not, how do Government propose to deal with them ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : As you are aware, Sir, it is a very large question which the hon. Member has asked. From time to time we have informed the Parliament of the various measures that Government have taken to strengthen its machinery. Administrative, fiscal and legislative measures have been taken to see that smuggling of gold into India is stopped. In our country, because of the very large coastline, it is a tremendous task to see that these smugglers are caught at the proper time. I would also submit that, formerly, smuggling of gold was done by passengers bringing gold in various forms in their baggages or by ships. But, with the coming in of certain centres where gold smuggling has become quite ostentatious and quite ostensible, what is happening is that very fast crafts are coming to various parts of our country. These are matters which Government are looking into to have fast crafts and see that proper machinery is created.

SHRI NIMBALKAR : Is the hon. Minister aware that, during the last war with Pakistan, smuggling had appreciably diminished ? If the coastal line is adequately guarded, then surely smuggling could be very much reduced. What do Government propose to do about it ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Government have set up a committee, and that committee's recommendations about the type of craft that will be useful in checking the very sophisticated smuggling that is going on, are under consideration, and as soon as decisions are taken, we will be able to equip the Customs Intelligence Department and the Enforcement Department with the necessary craft that we need.

SHRI S B. GIRI : In view of the failure of the Government to check smuggling of gold into the country may I know whether Government is considering scrapping of the Gold Contral Order in this country ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is too wide a question. Here the question relates to smuggling of gold and not scrapping of gold control.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : May I know whether Government is aware that the Customs Study Team went into this matter and submitted a report recommending several measures such as the types of boasts to be employed ? Those recommendations have not, as yet, been implemented and so, smuggling of gold goes on increasing day by day. May I know whether Government have any intention of implementing those recommendations ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : As I indicated, these recommendations are under consideration.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : They submitted their report three years ago !

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The recommendations are under consideration.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Mr. Ganesh, on 28-7-1971 in reply to a half-an-hour discussion on the floor of this House, said that smuggling brings annually into India gold, etc., valued at Rs. 170 crores in international market and Rs. 400 crores in Indian market, while the gold seized by the Customs Departments now average around half a crore of rupees a year. In that context, may I ask the hon. Minister the principal source of purchasing gold in the international market ? Is the money acquired by under-invoicing and over-invoicing ? Would you kindly tell us what energetic steps apart from Madangopal Kaul's report or whatever bogus report it is—you want to take to stop this mal-

practice which is ruining the economy of this country—under-invoicing and over-invoicing ?

MR. SPEAKER : The question is about smuggling.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Under-invoicing and over-invoicing is there.

AN HON. MEMBER : That is the *modus operandi*.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : As I have already indicated in my answer, the leakage of foreign exchange through under-invoicing and over-invoicing is one of the sources through which this gold smuggling is financed. There was a Study Team appointed by the Government and its report has also been laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : All the bogus. I have given you the reasons. It did not examine the witnesses.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The report of the Study Team is now under the active consideration of the Government and we are also informed of the various stages of the consideration and whatever remedial measures have been suggested in this Study Team's report will be implemented.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Mukhtiar Singh Malik—absent.

Shri Birender Singh Rao—absent.

Shri Vekaria.

Insurance cover for Pressmen

*308. SHRI VEKARIA :
SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the introduction of special insurance cover for Pressmen covering riots and other risky assignments; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI VEKARIA : Recently, at an international conference, our representative has supported such a special insurance scheme for journalists and for pressmen who are working in riot areas or in riskly assignments. Our Government representative admitted such a scheme. So, in the near future will the Government introduce such a scheme in this country or not ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : An effort was made by one of the members of our Delegation that the Human Rights Commission should accept this convention. It is not as if one country alone can implement it. The effort was that the Human Rights Commission should take up this question as a principal and lay down certain guidelines. It has to be an international convention. So, India is taking the lead in this matter so that the Commission might accept it.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr Damani—absent.

Mr. Suryanarayana—absent.

Mr. Jagannathrao Joshi.

उद्योगों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के सम्बन्ध में वित्त मंत्री द्वारा व्यक्त किये गये विचार

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*311. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री निहार लास्कर :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फरवरी, 1972 में सार्वजनिक सभाओं में उन्होंने यह कहा था कि राज्य विधान सभाओं के चुनावों के पश्चात् अनेक महत्वपूर्ण उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाएगा : और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन उद्योगों का

राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का विचार है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). In some of my speeches in public meetings in February, while explaining the implications of the socialist programme adopted by the Congress Party, I had stated that, given the need for intensive mobilisation of resources, greater production and equitable distribution as a means of progressing towards socialism, it might become necessary to take over sick mills and bring under State control some of the key industries in coming years. The management of general insurance and of coke mining industry has already been taken over The Government have also recently assumed the management of the Indian Copper Corporation, the only producer of copper in the country.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : जहां तक चुनाव का सवाल है, ये जब आते है तो चुनाव भाषणो मे नीति के रूप मे वक्तव्य देना यह क्या एक दृष्टि से धमकी देना या डर दिखाना नही है ? हम चाहत है और कहते भी है कि चुनाव पूर्ण निष्पक्षता से और खुले वातावरण मे हो, क्या इस तरह से चुनाव के दिनो मे भाषण देना इसके विपरीत नही है ।

MR SPEAKER : That is the practice all over the world.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : समाजवाद को चुनाव के दिनो मे हर तरह समझाना कि रुई के व्यापार को हम अपने हाथ मे ले लेंगे या कुछ और प्रमुख उद्योगो को अपने हाथ मे ले लेगे, क्या यह खुले वातावरण मे चुनाव हो, उसके विपरीत नही है ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : खुले वातावरण को जिस तरह से आप कहते हैं उस रूप मे लिया जाए तो इसका मतलब होगा कि कोई भाषण ही नही करना चाहिये मौन रखना चाहिये ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि रीसोर्सिज़ मोबिलाइजेशन, मोर प्राडक्शन और ईक्विटेबल डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के लिये की इन्ड ट्रीज का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जायेगा । पिछले सालो का अनुभव है—जिस को मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है—कि पब्लिक सैक्टर मे फर्स्ट प्लान मे 29 करोड रुपये से लेकर अब तक 4500 करोड रुपये इन्वेस्ट किये गये है, लेकिन उन मे तीन करोड रुपये का नेट लाभ रहा है । इस से प्रकट होता है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण की नीति से रीसोर्सिज मोबिलाइजेशन नही हुआ है । जहा तक अधिक प्राडक्शन का सवाल है, सैकड प्लान के अन्त तक 6 मिल्यिन टन स्टील उत्पादन का टारगेट था, लेकिन वह टारगेट अभी तक पूरा नही हुआ है । इसी प्रकार हम देखते है कि ईक्विटेबल डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन भी नही हुआ है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन तीन बातो के आधार पर उन्होंने की इडस्ट्रीज के मेशनलाइजेशन की बात कही है, क्या वे तीनो बाते गलत नही निकली है ।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : वे गलत नही निकली है । अगर वे गलत निकलती, तो माननीय सदस्य की पार्टी चुनाव मे जीतती । लोगो ने हमारी बात को मान लिया है, इसी लिये हमारी पार्टी चुनाव मे जीती है ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह जवाब है ? चूं कि ये चुनाव मे जीत कर आये है, इस लिए करप्शन खत्म और घाटा भी खत्म ? इस का क्या मतलब है ?

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Is the Government going to take up the plastic consumer industry of the country ? The Minister made reference to some of the key industries. Will he kindly specify which are those industries ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The Question asked only certain information about certain speeches I made. But if the hon. Member asks me about any specific industry, it would be rather difficult to answer that, because, it is a question of deciding the issue of every industry on merits. The question was asked about the

context in which I made the statement. I gave the explanation in what context I made the statement, saying, it was a general exposition of the Congress policy towards industrial growth and of the social policies of the Government. Nationalisation is important no doubt but it is not that we will nationalis for national'sa'ion's sake; if it is necessary we will do that, but if it is not necessary we may not do it.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : He said about sick mills and sick industries. The proposal of the small car manufacturing industry is hanging still. So far as automobile industry and cars are concerned the Hindustan Motors who are manuf. cturing ambassador cars is an industry which is sick.

MR SPEAKER : You are going the same way.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : That industry is considered to be sick. I want to know whether Governn ent will come forward to nationalise the Hindustan Motors.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Why not the entire car industry ?

MR. SPEAKER : Car industry is not involved in it. It is only a general question.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : It is one of the key industries in the country.

MR. SPEAKER : You may put a specific question.

MR. G. VISWANATHAN : In view of the fact that Prime Minister made a speech at the conference of the FICCI that she stands for the joint sector, I want to know this from the Finance Minister. I want to know whether there is any difference of opinion because the Prime Minister says she stands for joint sector whereas the Finance Minister says he stands for nationalisation and the public sector.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : No, both the things are quite reconcileable

Introduction of Air Services on New Routes

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*314. SHRI K MALLANNA :
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to introduce more air services in the country during the year 1972-73, and

(b) If so, the names of routes on which and the time by which these services will be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION : (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). It is proposed to connect T rupathi with Madras, Hyderabad and Bangalore during the current year.

SHRI K. MALLANNA : May I know whether there is any proposal to operate a a service from New Delhi to Mangalore via Bangalore and Hassan ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : We do not yet operate any service to Hassan, and so, the question of running a service there does not arise at the moment As for Manglore, it is served by the Indian Airlines on another route.

SHRI K. MALLANNA : May I know whether there is my proposal to reconstruct the Bangalore airport ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : The Banglore airport is alredy a very major airport and a lot of services operate there. If the hon. Member is talking about the terminal building at Banglore, that is a matter which is under consideration.

SHRI P. VENKATSUBBAIAH : Since there isa vast air traffic potential in the country which can be tapped by linking important pilgrim centres and centres of tourist importance, may I know whether Government have prepared a perspective plan to see that these areas are linked by air service so that it may facilitate passengers

who visit these places, and also revenue may be got by transporting goods ?

DR KARAN SINGH The General question of extension of air services in this country is under constant review We keep in mind various factors including the traffic potential and the pilgrim places which the hon Member has mentioned which is also one of the important factors kept in mind

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : While considering the introduction of air services, may I know whether in case of the failure of a particular scheduled air service on any particular route, there is any arrangement for a stand by service ?

MR SPEAKER The main question relates to opening of new services and for cancellations.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA In case of failure of a particular air craft, we are told in the sky by means of an announcement that because of some mechanical defect in the aircraft, the aircraft would go back to I um Dum

MR SPEAKER I quite appreciate the hon Member's difficulty But how does that arise out of the main question which relates only to introduction of new services ?

SHRI H M PATEL May I know whether before considering the question of starting new services, the hon Minister will consider the possibility of making the existing services more efficient ?

DR KARAN SINGH Both exercises will have to be carried on simultaneously

Nomination of an Employee Representative to the Board of Directors of International Airports Authority

*317 SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to State

(a) Whether Government have nominated a representative of the employees to the Board of Directors of the International Airports Authority in accordance with the assurance given by him during the discussion on the International Airports Authority Bill, 1971, and

(b) If not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) The matter is under active consideration

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि यह नामिनेशन किस शक्ल मे करने का ख्याल है और इस बारे मे कनसिडरेशन कब तक खत्म हो सकेगा ।

डा० कर्ण सिंह जहा तक शक्ल का सवाल है यह तो जाहिर है कि हम उनको बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्ज मे ही नामीनेट करने का सोच रहे है । आप जानते है कि 1 अप्रैल से इस कार्पोरेशन ने एयरपोर्टस को लिया है । केवल छ सात दिन हुए है । इस पर गौर हो रहा है । मुझे उम्मीद है कि हम जल्दी ही इस पर फैसला कर सकेंगे ।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहूगा कि नामिनेशन के बजाय एम्प्लाइज के जरिए नाम लेने पर क्यो नही गौर किया जा रहा है ।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह तो एक पालिसी है जो केवल हमारी मिनिस्ट्री से नही बल्कि बहुत सारी इण्डस्ट्रीज के साथ ताल्लुक रखती है । एम्प्लाईज से लेना और उसमे एलेक्शन यह पालिसी नही है । गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी यह है कि गवर्नमेंट इनिशियटिव अपने हाथ मे रखती है और वह सब चीजे देखकर उस पर निर्णय करती है । यह नही हो सकता कि एम्प्लाइज एलेक्ट करे क्यो कि उससे और बहुत सारी बातें उठ जाया करती है ।

Foreign Exchange remittanctes By Foreign Oil Companies

*318 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL be pleased to state the amount in terms of foreign exchange remitted aboard by the foreign Oil Companies and their Officers during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H.R.GOKHALE): Remittances of the major foreign Oil Companies, viz., Burmah-Shell, ESSO and Caltex during the last three years have been as follows :—

	1969	1970	1971
	FIGURES IN RS./LAKHS		
(i) On account of Services, Royalties, fees and Office expenses abroad	128	77	44
(ii) On account of Dividends/profits, Overseas loans payments and interest.	692	955	470
(iii) On account of Import of Crude and products, coastal freights etc.	7371	6232	8935

Remittances arranged or leave salaries availed of individually by the staff members under general permission granted to authorised dealers etc., are not maintained according to company/remitter/employers for such remittances

SHRI BHOGENDRAJHA : Is it proposed to totally stop the remittances of big amounts in foreign exchange at least for the period when we are in foreign exchange difficulties ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : The remittances are made in terms of refinery agreements which contain certain assurances from Government for repatriation of funds for certain specified items. But I do agree with the hon. member, looking to the progress in the country in the matter of tcehnical know-how etc , that remittances particularly with regard to engineering and technical services, royalties and licence fees are really not justified because the necessary knoow-how is available indigenously. It is for this reason that Government have now begun the policy of scrutinising all these remittances. The Reserve Bank has agreed to refer these remittances to the Ministry before they are actually allowed. An attempt is being made to see that these remittances would be reduced as for as possible.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Can the foreign companies be asked to invest their profits or other funds in the country itself in the expansion of these industries and not remit them abroad ? If they are not agreeable to this, are Government thinking on the lines of taking over all these three foreign oil companies to stop remittances of foreign exchange by them for ever ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : That is why I mentioned in the beginning that these remittances on certain specified items are in terms of certain agreements in force. Hence Government are under these agreements required to permit remittances in those specified items. At the same time...

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Several times agreements in regard to crude prices have been changed. can we not nationalise them and stop these remittances for ever ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I would repeat that unless these agreements are abrogated, complete stoppage of these remittances is not possible. But an attempt is made to roduce them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why should the agreements not be abrogated ?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : When will these agreements expire and when do Government propose to reconsider the entire issue ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I do not have with me the dates on which the agreements expire.

But the Government is making an effort to see if there could be changes in this

agreement with a view to avoiding the price rise of crude, etc., and to stop these remittances.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : May I know what the Government has done to stop the tendency of the oil companies in respect of paying excessive dividends on the funds created by capitalising the reserves ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : This is a question which does not apply only to the oil companies, and I can say that it really does not arise out of the main question.

Selling of Punch Cards By N. C. A. E. R.

319. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Punch Cards comrising the statistical data regarding Indian economy compiled by the National Council of Applied Economic Research are proposed to be sold to the Government of U. S. A. ; and

(b) it so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The National Council of Applied Fcomomic Research undortook an all India survey of the rural income sponsored by the USAID in March, 1969. In accordance with the terms of the contract which was concluded for this purpose with USAID, with the approval of the Government of India, the final payment was due on furnishing to AID a copy of the final report along with a set of the punch cards. This feature is common to all research projects sponsored by USAID. The basic data out of these cards have already been tabulated in the Report submitted by the Council. These cards could be made use of for research purposes only, and this will not yield any major findings other than those already presented in the Council's Report. These cards contain only sample survey data which do not reveal the identity and source of information. As a research organisation it has been the policy of the Council to make available data for research work to bonafide scholars in this form without divulging the source.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI R. P. YADAV : Sir, the whole state of afiairs is in chaos, financial irregularity, retrenchment of qualified staff by unqualified officers at their whims and caprices, wastage of the Council's money on cocktail parties, clandestine, under hand contracts with Somani publications and charging of house-rent allowances when their own houses are available in Delhi, etc.

In view of this, may I know whether the hon. Minister will be able to tell us what is the total aid given to the Council so far yearwise; the reason of this retrenchment of qualified staff ; whether the demands of the union are being considered :—

MR SPEAKER · He is asking yearwise now. You should heve mentioned it in the main question so that he could have come ready with the answer. But if he has got, I would welcome it.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have no information.

SHRI R. P. YADAV : May I also know whether the Government will consider having a CBI inquiry into the matter, for which representation has already been given to the Prime Minister, and suspend the corrupt officials including the Director General. (*Interruption*)**

MR SPEAKER : The name of the officer should not be mentioned. That will not go on record.

SHRI R. P. YADAV : I am withdrawing the name. I mention only the Director-General.

MR SPEAKER : Some procedure is set out in this House for such things. Yes, Mr Deb.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : The hon. Minister replied that these punch cards do

** not recorded.

not contain any major source of information. How is it that America is so much insistent on getting these punch cards, and does not the Government apprehend that these American people are utilising these punch cards for the purpose of sabotaging our rural economy and, if so, what steps are the Government taking to stop these things ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Stopping these things is certainly another question which can always be considered. But I really do not see any relation between the sabotaging of rural economy and the punch cards. I cannot see any relationship. So, whether any such information is given or not is certainly a matter that can be looked into.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा व्यक्तिगत किसानों को ऋण दिया जाना

*303. **श्री नाथूराम मिर्हरवार :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया द्वारा राष्ट्रीकृत बैंकों को व्यक्तिगत किसानो को ऋण न देने के आदेश दिये गये है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आदेशो को ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस प्रकार के आदेश देने के क्या कारण है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) : जी, नही ।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न उपस्थित नही होते ।

Construction Work at Haldia Fertilizer Project

*307. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction work for setting up a Fertilizer Factory with Soda Ash Plant and Methanol Plant at Haldia under the aegis of the Fertilizer Corporation of India is behind Schedule ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to complete the work in time ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) : No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Interest Shown by Nigerian Delegation for Joint Ventures for Oil Exploration

*309. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Nigerian Delegation which visited India recently showed interest in joint ventures or collaboration with India for oil exploration in their country ; and

(b) if so, the decisions reached in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CAEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). The four-Member Nigerian Delegation which visited India in February, 1972, had wide ranging discussions on subjects of mutual interest, including the assistance that India was in a position to give to Nigeria in the field of oil exploration. However no concrete proposal for joint venture or collaboration with India for oil exploration was made by the Delegation.

Raids By Income Tax Authorities in Andhra Pradesh

310. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 2689 on 3.12.1971 regarding raids by Income-tax Authorities in Andhra Pradesh and state :

(a) the outcome of the investigations in the matter ; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the persons concerned found guilty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The investigations are still in progress. All necessary action in accordance with the law would be taken after the assessees have had an opportunity to meet the case against them.

So far as person mentioned at S. No. 33 in the reply to Unstarred Question 2689 is concerned the searches did not reveal any tax evasion. As regards the person mentioned at Serial No. 34, on further enquiries it was found that the money belonged to the assessee's sons and not to the assessee. Appropriate action is being taken in the case of the sons.

Impact of Revolution of Japanese Yen on India's Debt

*312. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state .

(a) whether the Japanese Yen has recently been revalued ;

(b) whether as a result thereof India's debt burden has increased ; and

(c) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). In accordance with the recent re-alignment of currencies the Japanese Yen has appreciated by 16.88 per cent with reference to the U. S. dollar and by 13.43 per cent with reference to the Rupee. As a result of the appreciation with reference to the rupee India's outstanding debt liability to Japan in terms of rupees will increase by about Rs. 47 crores.

Evasion of Excise Duty and Central Sales Tax By M/s. Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd.

*313. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Messrs Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd. have been evading Central Excise Duty and Central Sales Tax on the clearance of their aluminium and other products by charging freight and other incidental expenses in their invoices irregularly ; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken against this concern ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). A complaint has recently been received from the Hon'ble Member of Parliament alleging evasion of Central Sales Tax and Union Excise Duty by M/s. Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd. The complaint is being investigated by the concerned agencies and suitable action will be taken in the light of the results of the investigation.

Grant of Exemption from Payment of Income Tax on Donations received by Indian Olympic Association

*315. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Olympic Association has made any request to Government to exempt the donations received by them from business houses and others from payment of Income-tax ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under section 80G of the Income-tax Act, 1961, relief is allowable only in respect of donations to funds of national importance, charitable funds/institutions or funds raised specially for the repair and renovation of places of worship of public renown or of historical, archaeological or artistic importance. Sports Institutions do not come under any one of these categories. Therefore, benefits u/s 80G in respect of donations to Sports bodies cannot be given in the assessment of donors.

Scheme for Production of Civilian Items in Ordnance Factories

*316. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are working on a scheme to switch a part of the production of Ordnance Factories to civilian use ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Ordnance Factories are primarily meant for meeting the requirements of the Defence Services. Production of items for civil use is undertaken when there is surplus capacity in the Ordnance Factories after meeting the requirements of the Services and if such capacity can be utilised for production of civil requirements. There already exists a scheme under which Ordnance Factories are authorised to accept civil trade orders including supplies to other civil Ministries/Departments, State Governments, Public Sector undertakings etc for the gainful utilisation of their surplus capacities.

Modernisation of Defence Plant at Kirkee

*320. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have considered any proposal to modernise the Kirkee Plant as part of the programme to achieve self-sufficiency in defence needs; and

(b) If so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government have sanctioned two schemes for modernising the two Ordnance Factories at Kirkee at a cost of approximately Rs. 14 crores. The schemes envisage rehabilitation/replacement of the existing old plants by new ones to meet the increased Defence needs of chemicals and ammunition. The projects are expected to be completed/commissioned by 1974-75.

Projects Financed by American Aid

2126. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the different projects which are in the process of execution with substantial American aid and which are likely to be adversely affected by suspension of the aid.

(b) Whether any instructions have been issued by the Planning Commission to the heads of such projects; and

(c) If so, the gist thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The U.S. suspended only a part of their non-project assistance. Credit agreements covering projects have not been suspended by U. S. Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Steps to check the Diversion Of India Based Traffic to Foreign Air Travel Agencies

2128. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether with the imposition of foreign travel tax, a good number of Indian traffic has been diverted to foreign travel Services;

(b) The number of India-based traffic which is being carried by foreign air travel agencies since the imposition of the said tax and the corresponding figure a year ago; and

(c) To what extent the concessions announced in air fares neutralise the increase imposed by the said tax and the various steps being taken to check the diversion of India based traffic to foreign air travel agencies ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) Foreign travel tax is levied when fares are paid in Indian currency irrespective of the airline on which a passenger tr.vels. The tax does not, therefore, have the effect of diverting traffic from Air India to foreign airlines ?

(b) The information is not readily available.

(c) Some promotional fares have been introduced by Air India to attract more traffic and the response has so far been encouraging. The imposition of the travel tax has had an inhibitory effect on foreign travel from India, but it is too early to assess its impact.

Foreign airlines operate to and from India in accordance with bilateral agreements or assangement which provide, inter-alia, for fair and equalo pportunities to the airlines on a reciprocal basis.

Step to Increase the Profitability of Jumbo and other Services of Air India

2129. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of TOURISM and CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Jumbo and other services of Air India have been running at heavy losses during the last two years;

(b) Whether with a view to attract more passengers, Government have reduced fares and if so, to what extent it has helped them to cut the losses.

(c) To what extent the loss is due to sale of concessional tickets by foreign air travel agencies in India; and

(d) The steps Government propose to take to increase the profitability of the Air India services ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Air India made a profit of Rs. 2.70 crores in 1970-71 and has estimated that it will suffer a loss of Rs. 4.83 crores in 1971-72.

(b) Air-India introduced certain promotional fares towards the end of 1971. While it is too early to assess their impact, the response so far has been encouraging.

(c) This has been a contributory factor.

(d) Air-India is making strenuous efforts to reduce expenditure, optimise fleet utilisation ond promote traffic. The Corporation has also established a separate company for charter operations.

Impact of Imposition of Foreign Travel Tax on growth of Tourist Traffic

2130 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have made any assessment of the impact of the imposition of foreign travel tax of 15 percent during October, 1971 on the growth of tourist traffic;

(b) The total amount collected from this source so far; and

(c) The total loss suffered by Air-India on account of reduction of fares since October, 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Foreign travel tax is imposed on all travel abroad, the fare for which is paid or is payable in Indian currency. Tourists visiting India pay their fares in foreign currency except in isolated cases where a tourist might draw upon his rupee reserves in India to pay for his travel. The foreign travel tax will not, therefore have any serious impact on tourism to India.

(b) The information is not readily available.

(c) Air-India has introduced some promotional fares to attract more tourists and passengers. The response so far has been encouraging.

Representation of S. C/S. T. on Staff in Armed Forces Headquarters

2131. SHRI CHANDRA SHAILANI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether representation of Scheduled Castes/Tribes amongst Assistants, Assistant Civilian Staff Officers and Civilian-Staff Officers in the Armed Forces Headquarters is less than the prescribed quota, and

(b) if so, the steps taken to complete the quota ef Scheduled Castes/Tribes in the said cardres ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a)

Assistants

Promotion to the posts of Assistant is based on seniority subject to the rejection of unfit. Government orders do not envisage any reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in such appointments.

From 2. 3. 1968, in accordance with the rules of the AFHQ Civil Service, a proportion of permanent vacancies occurring each year from 2. 3. 1968 in the Grade of Assistant is required to be filled by direct recruitment on the basis of nominations from the UPSC. The Total number of permanent vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from 1968 to 1971 against the direct recruitment quota works out to 16. Against this, 7 candidates nominated on the results of the Assitant Grade Examinations have already been appointed and 6, recently nominated, are being offered appointments. The shortfull of 3 vacancies will be carried forward.

Assistant Civilian Staff Officers

There is no reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in posts of ACSO filled by promotion on the basis of selection. However, a proportion of permanent vacancies occurring each year from 2. 3. 1968 onwards are required to be filled by direct recruitment on the basis of Competitive Examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission. From 1968 to 1971, the number of permanent vacancies reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates works out 6. Two Scheduled Caste candidates nominated for the year 1969 resigned during the period of probation and these vacancies were carried forward. From the 1970 Examinition, one Scheduled Caste & 2 Scheduled Tribes candidates were nominated. One Scheduled Tribe candidate has since reported for duty, the second has declined to accept the offer and an offer of appointment has been sent to the Scheduled Caste candidate. The shortfall of 3 Scheduled Castes and one Scheduled Tribe is being carried forward

Civilian Staff Officers

These are Class I posts and are to be filled on the basis of selection of eligible departmental candidates and no reservation is required for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes where promotion is on the basis of selection.

(b) As stated in (a) above, the vacancies are being carried forward to be filled as soon as more nominations are made on the basis of examinations held by the U.P.S.C.

Ban on direct recruitment of Assistants through U. P. S. C. in armed Forces Headquarters

2132. SHRI CHANDRA SHAILANI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether entry of directly recruited Assistants through U.P.S.C. has been banned in the Armed Forces Headquarter of the Ministry of Defence ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : No, Sir. According to the AFHQ Civil Service rules, 25% of substantive vacacies in the grade of Assistant in 1970, 1971 upto March 1972, $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ upto March 1973 and 50% from March 1973 onwards are required to be filled by direct recuitment through U. P. S. C.

Representation from Ex-Servicemen of Kerala

2133. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Ex-Servicemen of Kerala ;

(b) if so, the gist of the representation; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main suggestions are for enhancement of pension, more reservation in services in Kerala State, use of State Special Fund (for Rehabilitation) for financing Industrial Estates and reconstitution of the Managing Committee of the State Fund.

(c) The suggestions are under examination in consultation with different authorities concerned.

Development of Ponmudi in District Trivandrum (Kerala) as a Tourist Centre

2134. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation for the development of Ponmudi in Trivandrum District of Kerala as a tourist Centre;

(b) if so, the gist thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AID CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No such representation appears to have been received by the Department of Tourism.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Cheap Excursion Fares between India and U. K.

2135. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 529 on the 17th March, 1972 regarding excursion fares introduced by Air India and state :

(a) the considerations which have weighed in not introducing cheap excursion fares between India and U. K. and vice-versa in the context of great traffic potential on this route;

(b) the foreign airlines which are operating on this route on cheap excursion fares; and

(c) whether sanction of Government of India is necessary for introduction of such cheap fares by foreign airlines ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The International Air Transport Association's fare structure already provides for certain concessional fares between India and the U. K., such as affinity fares and group inclusive tour fares. In addition, Air-India has established a Charter Company, which operates cheap charter flights between the two countries.

(b) The concessional fares established by I. A. T. A. are available to all member airlines operating between Indian and the U. K. Charter passenger flights can also be operated with the permission of the Government of India.

(c) The fares established by I.A.T.A. are subject to Government's approval.

Kovalam Beach Resort Project in Kerala.

2136. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the progress for implementation of Kovalam Beach Resort Project in Kerala State is very slow; and

(b) if so, the action taken to accelerate the progress thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Since this is the first project of its sort in India, there was some delay in the initial stages as the whole scheme had to be very carefully prepared, and the plans for the cottages, hotel and beah service centres required close examination. The work has since been expedited

and it is hoped to complete 40 cottages this year and the hotel by 1974

Shortage of Tallow

2137. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether as a result of discontinuance of U S. aid and the resultant cutback in the supply of oils and fats, the soap industry is faced with shortage of tallow; and

(b) if so, the extent of shortage and steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Government are aware of the likely shortage of tallow in the country as a result of the discontinuance of U S. AID and the question of arranging adequate quantities of tallow and/or other fats and oils from available sources is engaging their attention.

Payment of Interim Relief to the Employees of India Tourism Development Corporation

2138. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. has been following the Service Rules of Central Government;

(b) whether the interim Relief which has been paid to the Central Government employees since September 1971, has not so far been paid to the employees of India Tourism Development Corporation; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The Service Rules of the Central Government have been used as guidelines by the India Tourism Development Corporation for some of its units such as the Headquarters organisation, Travellers' Lodges, Transport Units and Duty-Free Shops. In the case of other units such as Hotels, it has been necessary to have special standing orders in view of the nature of their work.

(b) and (c). The interim relief referred to was not given to the employees of the Corporation since the Corporation has decided not to follow the wage strucuture applicable to Central Government employees.

Air connection between Jamshedpur and Delhi

2139. SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Jamshedpur has not yet been connected with Delhi by Air;

(b) Whether he had assured vide his letter No. MSTCA/6171 dated the 4th August, 1971 that Indian Airlines, in its. Winter Schedule effective from 15th October, 1971, proposed to introduce Rourkela-Raipur-Bhopal air service to and from Delhi, connecting Calcutta with Delhi via Jamshedpur; and

(c) if so, the date by which Jamshedpur will be connected with Delhi direct by Air ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Jamshedpur is connected to Delhi by air both *via* Calcutta and Bhopal.

(b) The Honourable Member was informed that effective from 15th October, 1971 Indian Airlines proposed to introduce a service Calcutta-Jamshedpur-Ranchi-Roukela-Raipur-Bhopal with connections to and from Delhi. A service on the route Calcutta-Ranchi - Rourkela - Raipur-Bhopal was introduced from 15th October, 1971 on two days a week and Jamshedpur was included in this flight from 15th January, 1972.

(c) Indian Airlines has no plans for a direct flight between Jamshedpur and Delhi.

Statistics of Annual Recruitment to the Army

2141. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the figures of annual recruitment to the Army (both Officers and other ranks) during the last three years, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFFNCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : Available information is given in the Statement laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Libaray. See.* No. LT—1679/72]

State-wise break-up of the number of officers commissioned during the last 3 years, year-wise, is not readily available. This is being compiled and will be laid on the Table.

Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited

2142. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the mam work on Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited has started; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay and the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H.R. GOKHALE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

पाकिस्तानी युद्ध बन्दियों को भागने में सहायता करने के आरोप में फरीदपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में कुछ व्यक्तियों की गिरफ्तारी

2143. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि पाकिस्तानी युद्ध बंदियों को भागने में सहायता करने के आरोप में फरीदपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में कुछ व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या है और सरकार ने उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख) : चार व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है उनके विरुद्ध मामले की जांच की जा रही है ।

Enquiry against Goenka Group of Companies in West Bengal

2144. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the progress made in the investigations into the charges of malpractices against the Goenka Group of Companies in West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : One case against Shri Ram Nath Goenka in respect of Messrs. National Company Limited, Calcutta is under investigation by the C.B.I. While investigation was in progress the Calcutta High Court issued an *ex-parte ad-interim* injunction restraining the C.B.I. from carrying on further investigation for six weeks in the first instance. Steps were taken to get the injunction vacated. The High Court Calcutta dismissed the petition to stay the investigation on 2nd February, 1972 but gave six weeks' time for filing an appeal. Subsequently the accused has filed an appeal before the Calcutta High Court and the stay has been further extended The investigation by the C.B.I has, therefore, been held up.

Apart from the aforesaid company there are some companies, registered in West Bengal belonging to another Goenka group of Companies against which some complaints have been registered with the C.B.I. Those cases are under investigation.

Central Assistance to States

2145. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) The amount of total Central assistance, both loans and grants, sanctioned, Statewise, for the State Plans during the last three years;

(b) The total Central assistance for the State Plans disbursed Statewise during the same period; and

(c) Total Central assistance actually utilised during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (d) : A statement is la d on the Table of the House. (*Placed in library. See* No-LT--1680/72).

(c) Under the existing procedure, payment of Central assistance to States for State Plan schemes is subject to their entitlement on the basis of progress of expendi ure reported by them. The loans and grants shown as disbursed in the statement thus represent the States' entitlement utilisation of assistance.

Arrest of Assistant Controller of Estate Duty in Kozhikode

2146. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state : (a) whether the Assistant Controller of Estate Duty was caught for accepting illegal gratification in Kozhikode on the 7th February, 1972; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against him ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The Assistant Controller of Estate Duty, Kozhikode, was caught allegedly in the act of accepting a sum of Rs. 200 as illegal gratification, on 5.2.72.

(b) The Special Police Establishment filed a first information report before the Special Judge, Ernakulam. A case under section 161 IPC, and section 5 (2) read with Section 5 (1) (d) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947, has since been registered against the accused officer. The Special Police Establishment are proceeding with the investigation of the case. In the meantime, the officer has been transferred to another station.

Arms Supplied To Pakistan by Foreign Countries

2147. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India have any information about those countries which supplied arms to Pakistan during the recent Indo-Pak war;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government of India thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Government have information on this subject but it would not be in the public interest to disclose it.

(c) The impact of these supplies on our security and our defence preparedness reviewed from time to time,

Repatriation of wounded Prisoners of war to Pakistan

2148. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : SHRI H. M. PATEL :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the number and particulars of the wounded Pakistani prisoners of war repatriated to Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : 27 seriously sick and wounded Pakistani prisoners of war with the following particulars have been repatriated to Pakistan :

1	2	3
ACO 5349	LT COL.	BASHARAT AHMED
ACO 7011	MAJOR	MRK ABBASAI

1	2	3
ACO 2188	CAPT.	MOHD. SHARIF KHAN
2265677	SEP	MOHD. AKRAM
2223437	NK	NAZIR AHMED
278060	SEP	DOST MOHD.
344314	SEP	M RAJAK
343914	L/NK	ADALAT KHAN
2660878	SEP	DILABAR KHAN
2256454	SEP	ABDUL KADIR
1425	SEP	GULAM ALI
2243631	SEP	MOHD RIASAT
3838689	HAV	MOHD SARIF
2210129	NK	BASIR AHMED
102538	SEP	BARKAT ALI
52548	SEP	TALIB HUSSAIN
335471	NK	MOHD RAHIM
2484376	SEP	MOHD YUSAF
333834	L/NK	HANIF
2225848	L/NK	RAJA KHAN
2214872	HAV	MOHD HANIF
2234184	SEP	GULAM NABI
2245553	SEP	MEHARBAN SHAH
2688020	SEP	MANJUR AHMED
51046	SEP	MOHD ALAM
9105	SEP	MOHD KHAN
340043	SEP	GUL MOHD.

मारे गये सैनिकों के परिवारों तथा विकलांग हुए सैनिकों को सरकारी और गैरसरकारी सेवाओं में प्राथमिकता

2149. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिसम्बर, 1971 के भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध में मारे गए सैनिकों के परिवारो तथा विकलांग हुए सैनिकों को सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी सेवाओ मे प्राथमिकता देने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या है ?

रक्षा मन्त्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख). हाल के युद्ध मे मारे गए तथा अशक्त हुए सैनिकों के परिवारो के पुनर्वास के सम्बन्ध मे किए गए विभिन्न उपाय / प्रस्तावित उपायो को प्रकट करने वाला विवरण सलग्न है।

विवरण

इस आशय के आदेश जारी कर दिए गए है कि युद्ध मे मारे गए रक्षा सेनाओं के प्रत्येक कार्मिक के परिवार के दो सदस्यो को क्लास 3 या 4 में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों मे बिना रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत कराए नियुक्त कर दिया जाय। यह सुविधा मृतक कार्मिक की विधवा, पुत्रों, या पुत्रियों को या निकट के सम्बन्धी को जो मृतक के परिवार को सहायता करने को तैयार हो दी जाती है।

अशक्त भूतपूर्व सैनिकों तथा युद्ध में मारे गए भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के परिवारों को सहायता देने के लिए यह निर्णय किया है कि अशक्त भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को उच्चतम अग्रता क्लास 3 तथा 4 पदों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्तर्गत जो कि रोजगार कार्यालय के द्वारा भरी जाती हैं प्रदान की जाय। यह भी निर्णय किया गया है कि प्रत्येक रक्षा सेवा कार्मिक को जो कि युद्ध में मारा गया है या गम्भीर रूप से अशक्त हुआ है उसके परिवार के 2 सदस्यों को अगली अग्रता नामत: अग्रता-2 प्रदान की जाती है। और भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को क्लास 3 मे 10 प्रतिशत कोटा आरक्षित पदों पर खपाने के लिए तथा क्लास 4 के 20 प्रतिशत पदों पर खपाने के लिए आरक्षण किए गए हैं। राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह भी ऐसी प्रक्रिया अपनावें सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के सरकारी संस्थानों के कार्यकारी प्रमुखों से भी युद्ध में मारे गए भूतपूर्व सैनिको के लिए तथा उनके आश्रितों के लिए उनके अन्तर्गत पदों पर आरक्षण करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है।

यह भी प्रस्ताव है कि भूतपूर्व अशक्त सैनिको को अन्य अशक्तों के साथ सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र/निजी क्षेत्र में उनके लिए आरक्षित कोटा करने के लिए अधिनियम बनाने का प्रस्ताव है।

इन निर्णयों के कार्यान्वयन पर नजर रखने के लिए तथा उनका अनुसरण करवाने के लिए तथा इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि लाभवास्तव मे हकदार व्यक्तियो को उपलब्ध होते हैं, एक विशेष संघटन का गठन किया गया है।

Naval facilities to Soviet Union in Visakhapatnam

2150. **SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH** : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given naval facilities to the Soviet Union in Visakhapatnam; and

(b) if so, the nature of facilities provided and reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFFNCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Resignation of Shri E. N. Mangat Rai, I.C.S. Special Secretary to Petroleum Ministry

2151. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA** : will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri E. N. Mangat Rai, I. C S., Special Secretary to the Petroleum Ministry has submitted his resignation, though he is due to retire in October, 1973;

(b) whether his resignation is on acount of the judicial Inquiry into the pipeline case; and

(c) the steps taken to see that he does not escape the responsibility, if any, in the pipeline inquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) (a) Shri E. N. Mangat Rai, Special Secretary in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals had requested for pre-mature retirement and he was allowed to retire from 19 2.1972.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Defence Building Complex on Island Grounds, Madras

2152. SHRI V. MAYAVAN :
SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu have protested against Government of India's decision to raise a building complex on the Island Grounds, Madras; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a). The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has requested that the whole of Island Grounds should be kept free as an open space.

(b) One Shri D. Sarangan, a member of the Municipal Corporation of Madras, has filed a Writ Petition in the Madras High Court protesting against the constructions on Island Grounds. Madras High Court has stayed further Construction on Island Grounds till final decision of the Writ Petition.

Special Tourist Exchange Rate Recommended By United Nations Development Programme Team

2153. SHKI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of Tourism and CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the "Statesman" dated the 14th February, 1972 to the effect that a top level United Nations Development Programme Team authorised by Government has in its report suggested a special tourist exchange rate ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) The suggestion has not been accepted by the Government.

रात्रि के समय विमान सेवाओं में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों को दी जाने वाली सुविधायें

2154. **डा० संकटा प्रसाद** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इन्डियन एयरलाइन्स ने रात्रि में उडने वाले विमानों मे अधिक से अधिक यात्रियों को यात्रा-सुविधा देने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके फलस्वरुप कितने और यात्रियों को यह सुविधा प्राप्त होगी ; और

(ग) यात्रियों को यह सुविधा कब से प्राप्त हो जायेगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स जेट विमान से रात्रिकालीन सेवएं परिचालित करने की व्यवहार्यता पर विचार कर रहे हैं ।

रात्रि में हवाई यात्रा करने वालों से कम किराया लेने संबंधी निर्णय

2155. **डा० संकटा प्रसाद :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इन्डियन एयरलाइन्स ने रात्रि में हवाई यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों से कम किराया लेने का निश्चय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना कम किराया लिया जायेगा और यह निर्णय कब से लागू किया जाएगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). इंडियन एयरलाइन्स अपनी रात्रि हवाई डाक सेवाओं पर हमेशा कम किराया लेते रहे है। वे रात्रि सेवाओं को जेट विमान से परिचालित करने की व्यवहार्यता पर विचार कर रहे है। ब्यौरे अभी तैयार किये जाने हैं।

Proposal to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act

2156. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act with a view to lay down a new credit policy ; and

(b) if so, an outline thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a). No such proposal is under Government's consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

New Avenues of Importing Petroleum Products

2157. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to negotiate a loan from the International Development Association to purchase six oil tankers and have authorised the Indian Oil Corporation to call for global tenders of petroleum products ; and

(b) whether these steps are being taken to open up new avenues of imports and to meet the situation arising from the demand of the foreign Oil Companies ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H R. GOKHALE) ; (a) and (b). The Board of Executive Directors of the International Development Association has approved credit of $83 million, subject to the availability of funds, for the purchase by the Shipping Corporation of India of four crued oil tankers of 87,500 DWT each and two product carriers of 24,114 DWT each. These steps are being taken to minimise dependence on foreign vessels for the imports of crude oil and the coastal movement of petroleum products. This measure is not related to IOC's tender for the import of oil products to meet the deficit during the current year.

Exclusion of Non-Officials From the Boards of Directors of Public Undertakings

2158. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to exclude all non-officials from the Boards of Directors of Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether there is any non-official on the newly constituted Board of Directors of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a). Government's policy has been to include two or three part-time Members from outside the Government in the Board of public sector undertakings. There is no change in this policy.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Unlike Boards of most public enterprises, majority of the Directors of Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Limited are elected by holders of ordinary shares in the General Meeting ; this is laid down in the Articles of Association of the Company. At present, there are seven such elected Directors. Of these, three are Government employees, three are from other public undertakings and one is from a company where Central Government holds 50% shares. There are two other Directors ; one, the Chairman & Managing Director, is appointed by the Government of India and the other is nominated by the Government of Kerala.

Pulling out of Foreign Companeis From India

2159. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a report appearing in the "Motherland" of 15th February, 1972 stating that foreign companies are pulling out of India ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are aware that some of the foreign controlled companies, specially the foreign owned oil refinery companies, have been drawing heavily on their reserves in order to declare high dividends resulting in increased remittances abroad. Government have not so far considered it necessary to place any restrictions on companies doing so but the situation is being closely watched.

भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध से ठीक पहले पाकिस्तान को अमरीकी हथियार दिया जाना

2160. **श्री राम रतन शर्मा :**
श्री चिन्तामणि पाणिग्राही :

क्या **रक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध से केवल पांच दिन पूर्व गत 29 नवम्बर, 1971 को कराची के हवाई अड्डे पर एक अमरीकी माल-वाहक सी-141 विमान ने सैनिक सामग्री उतारी थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की जानकारी क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने इस आशय की प्रेस रिपोर्ट देखी है। तथापि संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका सरकार ने नई दिल्ली स्थित अपने राजदूत तथा वाशिंगटन स्थित हमारे मिशन के द्वारा भारत सरकार को सूचित किया है कि इस अवधि में पाकिस्तान को कोई भी अमरीकन शस्त्रों की पूर्ति नहीं की गई है।

श्रम सम्मेलन

2161. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 12 से 19 जनवरी, 1972 तक दिल्ली में भारत के प्रमुख सार्वजनिक उद्योगों के प्रबन्धकों, मजदूर नेताओं, विद्वानों और नीति नियोजकों का सम्मेलन हुआ था;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उस सम्मेलन का उद्देश्य क्या था और उसमें कौन से प्रस्ताव पास किये गये; और

(ग) क्या इनकी एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी जायगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के०आर० गणेश) : (क) सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य, सरकारी उपक्रमों में सहभागितात्मक प्रबन्ध विषयक उस संगोष्ठी का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं, जिसका आयोजन श्रीराम औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध केन्द्र, नयी दिल्ली और भारतीय प्रबन्ध संस्थान, कलकत्ता, द्वारा भारत सरकार के सरकारी उद्यम कार्यालय की सहायता से किया गया था और जो नयी दिल्ली में 15 जनवरी से 19 जनवरी,

1972 के बीच सम्पन्न हुई थी। इस संगोष्ठी में, सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी उद्योगों के प्रबन्धकों तथा श्रमिक मामलों में रुचि रखने वाले व्यक्तियों और कुछ विशेषज्ञों ने भी भाग लिया था।

(ख) इस संगोष्ठी के ये प्रयोजन थे :

(i) प्रबन्ध में कामगारों को शामिल किये जाने के महत्व और प्रयोजन को समझने के लिये अनुकूल वातावरण पैदा करना;

(2) निर्णय लेने के कार्य में कामगारों को शामिल करने के लिये प्रभावपूर्ण संगठनात्मक ढांचा तैयार करना;

(3) सहभागितात्मक प्रबन्ध के सचालन की समीक्षाओं से शिक्षा ग्रहण करना; और

(4) ऐसे उपाय निर्धारित करना, जिन्हें अपना कर प्रबन्धकों और उनके संगठनो को इस ढंग पर तैयार किया जा सके कि सहभागितात्मक तंत्र का प्रभावपूर्ण उपयोग हो सके।

चूं कि यह संगोष्ठी शैक्षणिक स्वरूप की थी, इसलिये सकल्प पारित करने का सवाल पैदा नही होता।

(ग) यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

Escape of P. O. Ws to Nepal

2162. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :
SHRI P.K. DEO :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether two Pakistani prisoners of war escaped from India to Nepal in February, 1972;

(b) whether the matter has been taken up with Nepal Government; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is still under discussion with the Government of Nepal.

Report of the U.N. International Narcotics Control Board on Drug Abuse

2163. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the U.N. International Narcotics Control Board, a spectacular rise in drug abuse over the past year may lead to a world crisis;

(b) if so, whether Government possess any report on the drug abuse in India and if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the steps if any, being taken to curb such practice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a). The International Norcotics Control Board in its report for the year 1971, has drawn attention to the general dimensions of drug abuse and have observed that the rising trend of the abuse noticed over the past several years has not only continued but has perceptibly risen.

(b) The Narcotics Commissioner of India receives each year reports and statistics from State Excise authorities with regard to drug abuse situation and on the basis of these reports an all-India picture is given in the annual report which is sent to the Secretary-General of the United Nations by 30th June of the following year. The report for the year 1971 is yet to be complied. The position as depicted in the report for the year 1970 indicates that the magnitude of the problem of drug abuse in India is very small. The salient features of this report are indicated below :

(i) There is complete prohibition of the consumption of opium for non-medical purposes since 1st April, 1959. After that date, a small quantity of medicinal opium is issued to registered addicts on medical grounds from Government treasuries only.

There is considerable reduction in the number of registered addicts. It has come down to 87,945 in 1970 as against 2,09,506 during the year 1956.

(ii) The practice of opium smoking has also been banned since long. Only smokers registered on medical grounds by 30th September, 1953 are supplied opium for their personal consumption. The number of smokers has come down to 1,452 in 1970 as against 2,271 during the year 1956.

(iii) The use of Charas is completely banned in India for a long time.

(iv) The use of Ganja for non-medical purposes has been banned in most of the States.

"(v) The habit of Coca-chewing does not exist in this country.

(vi) The manufactured drugs such as Codeine, Morphine, Pethidine, etc., are rarely found to be misused and the extent of addiction is insignificant.

(c) Vigilance is maintained and strict preventive measures are taken by the Drugs Control authorities both at the Central Government and State Government levels to curb the misuse of narcotic drugs.

Aid by Agricultural Refinance Corporation for Agricultural Purposes

2164. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total assistance given by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation for Agricultural purposes upto the end of June, 1971;

(b) State-wise sanction and disbursement of such assistance;

(c) the actual utilisation of this assistance by each State; and

(d) the number of schemes executed with this assistance in each State till date ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a). The Agricultural Refinance Corporation has disbursed loans/subscribed debentures to the extent of Rs. 89.71 crores upto June, 1971.

(b) to (d). A Statement indicating state-wise position of financial assistance involved in the schemes sanctioned by the Corporation, its commitment, loans disbursed/ debentures subscribed and the number of schemes fully implemented with the assistance provided by the Corporation as up to June, 1971, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-1681/72] The remaining schemes are phased over a period of time and are under the different stages of implementation.

Ratnakar Shipping Company

2165. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :
SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA :

Will the Minister of Company Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ratnakar Shipping Company has not submitted its Annual Report and audited accounts for the last five years; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) The Ratnakar Shipping Company Ltd. did not file with the registrar copies of the Board's report, Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account in respect of the years ended on 31st March, 1970 and 31st March, 1971.

(b) Default notices were issued by the Registrar in respect of the year 69-70 to the company and its directors. The company and four of its directors moved a petition in the High Court under Section 633(2) of the Companies Act, 1956 and the Court directed that no proceedings should be taken against them for the years 69-70 and 70-71 pending hearing of the said petition. The Registrar subsequently issued a default notice for the year 70-71 but had to cancel it in view of the direction of the High Court mentioned above.

Projects under Ford Foundation

2166. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given their concurrence to the Ford Foundation to continue its activities in India;

(b) the measures adopted by Government to ensure that the Ford Foundation while continuing its activities in India, entrusts its projects more and more to Indian hands; and

(c) the major areas where the Ford Foundation has been active and the names of projects being handled by it at present ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a). As the Ford Foundation operates in India through a Memorandum of Agreement with the Government, and as the question of the discontinuance of Ford Foundation activities in India has not been under consideration, the question of Government giving concurrence to the Ford Foundation to continue its activities in India does not arise.

(b) The question of *entrusting* these projects to Indian hands does not arise, for in any case these are all local activities and Ford Foundation assistance in the shape of grants for financial aid, expertise, fellowships and/or equipment is supplementary to the basic activity There has been a continuous dialogue between the Government of India and the Ford Foundation for some time now in regard to the pattern and scope of Ford Foundation assistance to India. As a result it has been agreed that the Ford Foundation will gradually work towards a substantial reduction of their foreign personnel in India.

(c) The major areas of Ford Foundation activities in India are :

1) Agriculture
2) Education
3) Public Health
4) Public Administration
5) Family Planning.

As stated in part (b) above, all Ford Foundation assistance is supplementary to a local activity, and no projects are handled by the Ford Foundation.

Rise in Tariff Value of Crystal Sugar

2167. SHRI MUHAMMED SHARIFF Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tariff value of crystal sugar produced in vacum pan factories has been raised recently; and

(b) if so, how much and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The tariff value for free-sale sugar was increased from Rs. 165/- per quintal to Rs. 190/- per quintal with effect from 1st March, 1972, The increase was made in view of substantial rise in the wholesale prices of free-sale sugar. Tariff value, where fixed, has to be in keeping with the trend of market price.

Manufacture of a new kind of Pesticide

2168. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme under way for the manufacture of a new kind of pesticide to meet the requirements of the "Green Revolution"; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Several schemes are underway for manufacture of new pesticides, as indicated in the statement attached. Most of these are broad spectrum pesticides and are useful against pests of rice, oil seeds, cotton and groundnut. These will also substitute chlorinated hazardous pesticides like Endrin etc., which are found to leave persistent residual effects in the crops.

Statement

S.No.	Name of Pesticides	Capacity approved (in tonnes)	Present stage of the scheme
1.	Phosphamidon	1296	Capital equipment is being installed. Production is expected to commence during 1972.
2.	D.D.V.P.		
3.	Cuman		
4.	Mono-crotophos		
5.	Carbaryl	2000	Capital equipment is being imported.
6.	Weedicides (New Type)	9540	Four letters of intent have been issued with the condition that within 18 months of the date of these letters of intent the concerned parties should import, formulate and market at least 500 tonnes of technical material Only thereafter and economic capacity would be sanctioned for their basic production.
7.	Thiodan	800	Revised proposal of the concerned party is under examination

World Bank aid for Transportation Projects

2169. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank and its affiliate—the International Development Association—have decided to lend about $4,300 million over the next five years for some 240 transportation project in the developing countries;

(b) if so, how much India will get out of this loan; and

(c) whether India has also prepared some transport projects which have been approved by the World Bank, and if so, the Projects India are proposing to set up with World Bank aid ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a). World Bank and its soft-lending affiliate the International Development Association (IDA) are planning on the basis of lending for the transport sector of the order of US $4,300 million over a five-year period 1972 to 1976 for 240 Projects in different developing countries, subject to availability of resources.

(b) The amount is only an indicative planning figure for the year period and no country-wise break down has been indicated.

(c) The World Bank and IDA have in previous years given substantial amount of assistance for transportation Projects in India. In keeping with the requirements for assistance for further development of this sector, Projects are being posed for World Bank Group's assistance from time to time. The IDA has recently given a credit of $75 million for the Indian Railways. In addition, the Board of Executive Directors of IDA has recently approved a credit of $83 milion for the acquisition of six tankers by the Shipping Corporation of India.

Validity of Appointment of Pipeline Enquiry Commission

2170. SHRI P. VENKATA SUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the uncertainty about the validity of the appointment of one member Pipeline Enquiry Commission;

(b) if so, the reaction of Gvoernment thereto; and

(c) the defects in the notification and the steps proposed to be taken to remove the same ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R GOKHALE) (a) to (c). The matter has been examined and Government are advised that there is no uncertainty about the validity of the appointment of the Pipelines Inquiry Commission.

Silchar-Imphal Road as All-Weather Road

2171. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Silchar-Imphal Road has become an all-weather Road;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) when Government expect it to be an all-whether road ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c). Silchar- Jiribam portion of Silchar-Imphal road is an existing all-weather road. Works on Jiribam-Imphal portion falling in Manipur are progressing according to schedule and there is no delay. The road is expected to be developed as an all-weather road before end of 1973-74.

Alleged Misuse of Funds by the Officials of N.C.A.E.R.

2172. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY: SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Council of Applied Economic Research employees Union had sent any memorandum to Prime Minister in which serious charges of misuse of funds against some of the officials of the council had been levelled, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the action taken by the Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) & (b) . The representation to the Prime Minister by the Employees Union of the N C A E R alleging acts of "mismanagement, irregularities, favouritism and retrenchment of employees" has been received, and the matter is under consideration.

Report of Bureau of Public Enterprises on Public Undertakings

2173. SHRI R R SINGH DEO : SHRI H. M PATEL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the recommendations and observations made by the Bureau of Public Enterprises in its Report on the working of the Public Sector Uudertakings and whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). Presumably, the Honourable Members are referrring to the Annual Report on the Working of Central Government Industrial and Commercial Undertakings which is prepared by the

Bureau of Public Enterprises and presented to Parliament every year during the Budget Session. This Report reviews the financial result of operations of the Undertakings etc. The Report for 1970-71 is under print and it is expected to be laid on the Table of the House during the current session.

सरकारी संस्थानो को हुआ लाभ अथवा हानि

2174. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सन् 1971-72 के वित्तीय वर्ष मे केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक संस्थानों में से कितनों को लाभ कितनों को हानि हुई; और

(ख) संस्थान वार लाभ अथवा हानि का ब्योरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के०आर० गणेश): (क) और (ख). चूंकि वर्ष की समाप्ति के बाद, कम्पनियो को अपने लेखो की परीक्षा करवाने और उन्हें पास करवाने के लिये छः महीने का समय दिया जाता है इस लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के औद्योगिक और वाणिज्यक उपक्रमो के 1971-72 के परीक्षित लेखें अभी तक उपलब्ध नही है।

मध्य प्रदेश में 'सी' श्रेणी के नगर

2175. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश मे उन नगरो के नाम क्या है जो गत दो वर्षो में 'सी' श्रेणी के नगर घोषित किए गये हैं;

(ख) केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा किसी नगर को 'सी' श्रेणी का नगर घोषित करने का आधार क्या है;

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में कितने तथा किन नगरों को उनका दर्जा बढ़ाकर 'सी' श्रेणी का नगर घोषित करने की मांग की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गणेश) : (क) महू (छावनी), दुर्ग दमोह, मखारा और रीवा।

(ख) जिन नगरों की आबादी 50,000 और उससे ऊपर होती है परन्तु चार लाख से नीचे होती है, उनका वर्गीकरण, मकान किराया भत्ते के प्रयोजनों के लिये, 'सी' श्रेणी के शहरों के रूप मे किया जाता है।

(ग) 1971 की जन गणना के अनन्तिम आंकडो के आधार पर छिन्दवाड़ा, मन्दसौर और देवास का 'सी' श्रेणी के शहरो के रूप में वर्गीकरण किये जाने के बारे मे अभ्यावेदन हाल ही मे प्राप्त हुए है।

गुजरात राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में रासायनिक उर्वरकों का उत्पादन बढाने की योजना

2176. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय** : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश मे उन स्थानो के नाम क्या है जहा रासायनिक उर्वरकों के कारखाने स्थित है;

(ख) उक्त कारखानों मे किस किस्म के रासायनिक उर्वरकों का उत्पादन होता है और उनका वार्षिक उत्पादन क्या है; और

(ग) क्या उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

विधि और न्याय तथा पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री एच. आर. गोखले) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण-पत्र में दी गई है। 1682/72

(ग) मेसर्स आदर्श कैमिकल्स एन्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स ने सुपरफास्फेट की उत्पादन क्षमता प्रतिवर्ष 36,000 मीटरी टन से बढ़ाकर 54,000

मीटरी टन तक करने के लिए आवेदन-पत्र दिया है।

मध्य प्रदेश में अफीम की खेती

2177. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलों के अफीम के काश्तकारों ने मांग की है कि उनके द्वारा उत्पादित अफीम के लिये उन्हें प्रति किलोग्राम 900 रुपये दिये जायें।

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार ने क्या निर्णय लिया है, और

(ग) इस समय काश्तकारों को अफीम का कितना मल्य दिया जाता है और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार मे अफीम का क्या मूल्य है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) पोस्त के काश्तकारों को दिये जाने वाले अफीम के मूल्य की प्रत्येक वर्ष समीक्षा की जाती है। चालू फसल के मौसम (1971-72) के लिए पोस्त के काश्तकारों को दिया गया मूल्य 70 डिग्री घनत्व पर 80/- रु० से 40/- रु० प्रति किलोग्राम तक है जो प्रति हेक्टेयर उनके द्वारा दी गयी उपज पर निर्भर करता है। काश्तकारों को 1971-72 की फसल की अफीम के लिये अदा किये गये मूल्यों की सूची संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है। (ii) अफीम के उत्पादन तथा निर्यात पर सरकार का नियंत्रण है। विदेशी खरीददारों के लिए अफीम की बिक्री के लिए मूल्य समय-समय पर सरकार द्वारा यह ध्यान रखते हुए निर्धारित किये जाते है कि दुनिया में औषधीय तथा वैज्ञानिक प्रयोजनों के लिए अफीम की मांग कितनी है तथा अन्य देशों मे निर्यात की अफीम के प्रचलित मूल्य क्या है। विदेशी खरीददारों को अफीम की बिक्री के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्य जो 1 जनवरी, 1972 से प्रभावी है, 90 डिग्री घनत्व की अफीम मे निर्जलीय मारफीन अर्न्तवस्तु को प्रति यूनिट के लिए 2.40 अमेरिकी डालर है जो प्रति किलोग्राम 24 00 अमेरिकी डालर निकलता है अथवा एक अमेरिकी डालर 2 279 रुपये के बराबर की सरकारी विनिमय दर पर लगभग 175/- रु० प्रति किलोग्राम निकलती है (भारतीय अफीम मे सामान्यतया निर्जलीय मारफीन के दस यनिट होते) है।

विवरण

वर्ग	70 डिग्री घनत्व पर प्रति किलोग्राम मूल्य रु०
1	2
वे काश्तकार जिन्होंने प्रति हेक्टर 50 किलोग्राम अथवा उससे अधिक दी है।	80·00
वे काश्तकार जिन्होने प्रति हेक्टेयर 40 किलोग्राम अथवा उससे अधिक दी है परन्तु 50 किलोग्राम से कम दी है।	70·00

1	2
वे काश्तकार जिन्होंने प्रति हेक्टेयर 35 किलोग्राम अथवा उससे अधिक दी है परन्तु 40 किलोग्राम से कम दी है।	60·00
वे काश्तकार जिन्होंने प्रति हेक्टेयर 30 किलोग्राम अथवा उससे अधिक दी है परन्तु 35 किलोग्राम से कम दी है।	50·00
वे काश्तकार जिन्होंने प्रति हेक्टेयर 30 किलोग्राम से कम दी है।	40·00

इन्दौर-दिल्ली और इन्दौर-बम्बई के बीच अतिरिक्त विमान सेवाएं चालू करने सम्बन्धी निर्णय

2178. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली-इन्दौर-बम्बई विमान सेवा ग्वालियर और भोपाल होकर चलती है;

(ख) क्या इन नगरों के लोगों ने मांग की है कि इन्दौर-दिल्ली और इन्दौर-बम्बई के बीच अतिरिक्त विमान सेवाएं चालू की जायें; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उन पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स को इन्दौर-दिल्ली खण्ड पर अतिरिक्त धारिता की व्यवस्था करने के लिये कोई आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। तथापि इन्दौर बम्बई खण्ड पर एक अतिरिक्त विमान सेवा की व्यवस्था करने के लिए एक आवेदन प्राप्त हुआ है।

(ग) दस एच० एस०-748 विमानों के जिनके कि क्रयादेश दिये हुए हैं प्राप्त हो जाने पर कारपोरेशन इस सेवा में वृद्धि करने पर विचार करेगी।

Exchange of POWs.' Mail

2179. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan had approached a third country to take over the mail from Pakistan for delivery to the prisoners of war ; and

(b) if so, the number of letters exchanged ?

THE MINISTER of DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b). Government have no information. However, exchange of POW's mail is taking place through International Committee of Red Cross

राष्ट्रीकृत बैंकों द्वारा औद्योगिक प्रयोजनों के लिए ऋण दिया जाना

2180. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 9 अप्रैल, 1971 से 31 अक्तूबर 1971 तक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा कुल कितनी राशि औद्योगिक प्रयोजनार्थ ऋण के रूप में दी गई;

(ख) बड़े उद्योगों, मध्यम उद्योगों लघु उद्योगों तथा कुटीर उद्योगों को दिये गये ऋण की प्रतिशतता क्या है ; और

(ग) ऋण देने के मामले में लघु और कुटीर उद्योगो को प्रोत्साहन देने सम्बन्धी नीति का बैंको द्वारा कहा तक पालन किया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) (क) और (ख) . उद्योगों को दिये जाने वाले ऋणों के आंकडे उस रूप मे उपलब्ध नही है जिस रूप मे माननीय सदस्य ने चाहे हैं। यह सूचना यथा सम्भव इकट्ठी की जायेगी और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) सामान्यतया, बैंक लघु औद्योगिक एककों (जिनमे कुटीर उद्योग भी शामिल है) से प्राप्त होने वाले ऋण सम्बन्धी प्रस्तावों की जाच मुख्यत परियोजना की तकनीकी सम्भाव्यता और आर्थिक सक्षमता के आधार पर करते है। प्रस्तावो का उचित मूल्याकन करने के लिए अधिकाश राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको ने अपने तकनीकी कक्षो को सुदृढ बना लिया है और/या वे सम्भाव्यता रिपोर्टों के लिये तकनीकी परामर्शदाताओ पर अधिकाधिक निर्भर करते है। अधिकाश राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको ने तकनीकी उद्यमकर्ताओ के निमित्त वित्त व्यवस्था करने के लिए विशेष योजनाएं तैयार की है। कुल मिलाकर, लघु उद्योगो को दिये जाने वाले ऋणो पर लिये जाने वाले ब्याज की दर रियायती होती है, जो मार्जिन निर्धारित किये जाते है वे समान्यत कम होते है और ऋणकर्ता की साधन सम्बन्धी स्थिति को देखते हुए निश्चत किये जाते हैं, और तीसरे पक्ष की गारण्टी पर आम तौर से जोर नही दिया जाता। राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको द्वारा लघु उद्योगो (जिनमे कुटीर उद्योग भी शामिल है) को दिये जाने वाले ऋण जून 1969 के अन्त मे 148 1 करोड रुपये से बढ़कर अक्टूबर, 1971 के अन्त मे 244.9 करोड़ रुपये हो गये थे।

रबी की फसल के लिए रासायनिक उर्वरक खरीदने के लिए किसानों को ऋण

2181. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने इस वर्ष रबी की फसल के लिए रासायनिक-उर्वरक खरीदने के लिए किसानो को ऋण नही दिया था;

(ख) क्या ऋण न देने की यह नीति समस्त राज्यो मे अपनाई गई थी अथवा केवल कुछ ही राज्यो मे ; और

(ग) इस प्रकार की नीति अपनाने के क्या कारण है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) : राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक, किसानो को खरीफ और रबी दोनो फसलो के लिये फसल-ऋण देते हैं जिनमे रासायनिक उर्वरको के लिये दिये जाने वाले ऋण भी शामिल हैं।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न ही उपस्थित नही होता।

रासायनिक उर्वरक खरीदने के लिये व्यक्तिगत किसानों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको द्वारा दिया गया ऋण

2182. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1970-71 मे रासायनिक उर्वरक खरीदने के लिये व्यक्तिगत किसानों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको द्वारा कितनी राशि का ऋण दिया गया ;

(ख) किसानो ने अब तक ऋण की कितनी राशि चुकता कर दी है ; और

(ग) दिये गये ऋण का राज्यवार विवरण क्या है। और किसानो से अभी तक कितनी राशि वसूल की जानी शेष रह गयी है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). माननीय सदस्य ने जिस विस्तार से अग्रिमों से सम्बन्धित आंकड़े मांगे हैं उस विस्तार से बैंकों द्वारा आंकड़े तैयार नहीं किये जाते। फिर भी, उत्पादन वित्त के रूप में (जिस में रासायनिक खाद की खरीद के लिए दिये गये अग्रिम भी शामिल हैं) 14 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा किसानों को दिये गये अग्रिमों की बकाया राशि दिसम्बर, 1971 के अंत में 5160.41 लाख रुपया थी। (अनन्तिम)

भारत पर विदेशी कर्जा

2183. श्री मूलचन्द डागा :
श्री राजदेव सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय भारत पर कुल कितना विदेशी कर्जा है और किन किन देशों का कितना कर्जा है ; और

(ख) इस कर्जे पर भारत को प्रत्येक वर्ष कितना ब्याज देना पड़ा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या LT-1683/72]

Arrears of Income Tax Against Political Parties

2184. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Political parties (other than Indian National Congress and Congress (Organisation) against which Income-tax is outstanding as arrears; and

(b) the amount of the arrears against each separately, year-wise, for the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The requisite information as on 31.3.1972 in respect of 32 recognised Political parties (other than Indian National Congress and Congress (Organisation) is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible. However, no arrears of Income-tax are outstanding as on 31.10.1971 in respect of any of the 32 recognised Political parties.

Production of Vijayanta Tanks with Full Indigenous Material

2185. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether all parts of Vijayanta Tank are manufactured indigenously at present ;

(b) if not, the percentage of indigenous contents of Vijayanta Tank ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the requirements of Vijayanta Tank in full, indigenously ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) At present Vijayanta tank has an indigenous content of 68 per cent approximately.

(c) It is proposed to increase the indigenous content to 85 per cent in the course of the next three years. To go beyond that the economics of production and availability of technical know-how will have to be considered.

Crash of I.A.F. Planes in February 1972

2186. SHRI VEKARIA :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether four Indian Air Force Planes crashed during February, 1972 ;

(b) whether Government have enquired into the accidents ; and

(c) if so, the results of the enquiries held ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) There were five I. A. F. aircraft accidents during February 1972.

(b) Courts of Inquiry were ordered to investigate each of these accidents. The proceedings in the case of three accidents have been finalised. The final report on two cases is awaited.

(c) In the three cases for which final reports have been received, no individual has been held to blame. The findings in these reports are however being studied with a view to preventive or remedial action.

Issue of Equity and Preference Shares by Public Undertakings

2187. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring certain Public Sector Undertakings under the joint sector scheme by issuing equity and preference shares to the public ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) No, Sir However, in certain existing Central Government Undertakings there already exists private equity participation which has occurred due to historical reasons like the take-over of privately owned organisations, stipulation in collaboration agreements, etc.

(b) Does not arise.

Repatriation of Profits and Dividends by Foreign Firms in India

2188. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amounts repatriated by foreign firms operating in India during 1970-71 and 1971-72 ; and

(b) how much of it constituted dividends out of net profits for these years and how much drawings from uncapitalised reserves to inflate the dividends ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Remittances of profits and dividends made by foreign firms in India during 1970-71 and 1971-72 were as under :

Year	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1970-71	26.88
1971-72	38.34

(b) The information is not readily available.

विदेशी सहायता के बन्द होने का उर्वरकों के उत्पादन पर प्रभाव

2189. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उर्वरकों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने की अल्पकालीन और दीर्घकालीन योजनाएं क्या हैं;

(ख) विदेशी सहायता बन्द हो जाने का इन पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) उस स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गए हैं ?

विधि और न्याय तथा पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : (क) विभिन्न तथ्यों का, जो वर्तमान संयंत्रों की निर्धारित क्षमताओं की अप्राप्ति को प्रभावित करने वाले पाये गए हैं, पता लगा लिया गया है

और उन्हें अनुकूलतम बनाने के विचार से उचित औपचारिक उपाय अपनाए गए हैं अथवा अपनाए जा रहे हैं तथा इस दिशा में सफलता प्राप्त की जा रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त जहां कहीं संभव हो, नई प्रायोजनाओं की स्थापना एवं वर्तमान यूनिटों के विस्तार द्वारा, उर्वरकों के उत्पादन के लिए अतिरिक्त क्षमता का सृजन किया जा रहा है।

(ख) और (ग). 'कोर' (प्रमुख) उद्योग के रूप में, उर्वरक उत्पादन-कार्यक्रम को विदेशी मुद्रा आदि के आवंटन में उच्च प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है तथा यू० एस० ऐड (अमरीकी सहायता) के वर्तमान निलम्बन ने इन कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन की गति पर कोई कुप्रभाव नहीं डाला है।

Seizure of Contraband Goods

2190. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of contraband goods seized in the country during the last three months;

(b) the places where these goods were seized and the action taken against the persons from whom these goods were seized;

(c) the procedure for sale and disposal of the contraband goods: and

(d) the total amount collected by government through sale and disposal of the contraband goods during the last one year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Goods valued at nearly Rs 667 lakhs were seized during the months of December, 1971 to February, 1972. This includes 679 Kgs. gold valued at about Rs. 57 lakhs at international monetary rate, 70,000 watches valued at Rs. 77 lakhs, 13,050 Kgs. cloves of value Rs. 11 lakhs and 73 vehicles valued at Rs. 13 lakhs.

(b) The seizures have been mostly on the west coast of India, Nepal Border, Mysore and Tamil Nadu States even though minor seizures have been effected throughout India. 179 persons have been arrested and are being proceeded against. Action is also in progress under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 in respect of the seized goods.

(c) As in the attached statement.

(d) The total amount collected through the sale of confiscated goods during the year, 1971 is rupees 9 crores and 39 lakhs.

Statement

Procedure for sale and disposal of Confiscated Goods:

(i) Consumer goods are sold through National Consumers' Co operative Federation Ltd., New Delhi and also to certain canteens and Co-operatives controlled by Government, such as Canteen Stores Department, Central Government Employees Consumers' Co-operative Society Ltd

(ii) Synthetic yarn and metallic yarn are sold through public auctions confined to actual users of such goods.

(iii) Confiscated gold and gold jewellery are despatched to the Mint.

(iv) Confiscated currencies are deposited with the Reserve Bank of India.

(v) Conveyances are sold through D.G. S. & D.

(vi) Launches and arms and ammunition are kept for departmental use for anti-smuggling work.

(vii) Cloves and spices are sold to M/s National Consumers Co-operative Federation Ltd., New Delhi, Government controlled Co-operatives and Canteens, and also by public auctions restricted to import quota holders.

Explorations for Oil in North-West and North-East Off-Shore Areas

2191. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether explorations are being conducted by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in North-West and North-East off-shore areas; and

(b) whether Government expects some good results and if so, an account thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H.R. GOKHALE) : (a) Seismic surveys have been conducted in the Gulf of Cambay and Arabian Sea adjoining the Gulf of Cambay. No seismic survey is presently being conducted in the off-shore areas in Bay of Bengal.

(b) It is expected that favourable structures exist in the Off-shore area surveyed but results in regard to oil discovery can be known only after drilling is actually done.

Losses suffered by Air India after introduction of Foreign Travel Tax

2192. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the total loss incurred by Air India after the introduction of foreign travel tax by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATIONL (DR. KARAN SINGH) : While the foreign travel tax has had an inhibitory effect on travel from India, it is difficult to assess the extent of loss attributable to it.

Excise Duty on Aluminium and other Products

2193. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Central Excise Duty on Aluminium and other products as per rules is levied on the sale prices of Stockists or of the manufacturers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Where under the Central Excises & Salt Act, any article is chargeable with duty at a rate dependant on the value of the article, the value is determined in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of that Act. The duty on aluminium and its manufactures is leviable on *ad valorem* basis and in making assessments the value is determined in accordance with the provisions of Section 4, Under these provisions the value shall be deemed to be the wholesale cash price for which an article of the like kind and quality is sold or is capable of being sold at the time of the removal of the article from the factory or place of manufacture or praduction, or if a wholesale market does not exist for such article at such place then at the nearest place where such market exists. Where such price is not ascertainable the value is deemed to be the price at which an article of the like kind or quality is sold or is capable of being sold by the manufacturer or producer at the time of its removal from the place of production. In either case, a deduction is allowed in respect of the trade discount and the amount of duty payable.

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks

2194. SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given any instructions to the Nationalised Banks to open more branches in the country;

(b) the number of new branches opened in each State since nationalisation by each Nationalised Bank: and

(c) the number of new branches, indicating the names of places, likely to be opened in each State during 1972-73 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) One of the objectives of nationalisation was to extend the branch network of commercial banks so that banking facilities are available to hitherto neglected areas and sections of people. In pursuance of this objective, the banks in the public sector have opened 4047 branches between July 19, 1969,

ard end of December, 1971. As a result the number of offices of the public sector banks has increased from 6633 on the eve of nationalisation to 10680 by the end of the year 1971.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT—1684/72]

(c) According to the perspective plan for branch expansion, about 1500 branches are expected to be opened during the years 1972 and 1973. Centre-wise details of the programme will be decided after the plans of individual banks are finalised

Import Substitution in Defence Items

2195. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the number of imported items of Defence for which either indigenous substitutes are available or which can easily be developed within the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) The Department has placed development cum production orders for 12935 items out of which supplies have so far materialised for 5289 New items are constantly being added to the list.

These figures are in addition to those of items produced by Ordnance Factories and Defence Public Undertakings

Westinghouse Research on Rock Excavation

2196. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whhther Government are aware that a new concept in rock excavation, involving use of a high energy electron beam, has been demonstrated by Westinghouse Research Laboratories that has the potential of reducing the cost and increasing the speed of drilling and tunneling ; and

(b) if so. whether Government propose to try this method in future excavation and oil and gas drilling ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). The technique referred to is reported to be in preliminary research stage and considerable further research and development work will be necessary before it can compete successfully with normal rotary method of drilling oil and gas wells. The question of the application of this method in Oilfields in the Country could be considered after the Commercial suitability of the technique has been successfully established.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएं

2197 **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** क्या **वित्त** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सन् 1970 71 और 1971-72 के वित्तीय वर्षों मे हिमाचल प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की कितनी नई शाखाएँ खोली गयी ; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि मे राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की विभिन्न शाखाओ द्वारा कृषि उपज मे वृद्धि के लिए कितना ऋण दिया गया ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्रीयशवन्तराव चव्हाण): (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश मे वर्ष 1970-71 और 1971-72 मे (31 जनवरी 1972 तक) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा खोले गये नए कार्यालयों की संख्या क्रमश: 24 और 9 थी।

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश मे राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिए गए कृषि ऋणों के सम्बन्ध मे दिसम्बर 1969, दिसम्बर 1970 और दिसम्बर 1971 के अन्त मे खातों की संख्या और बकाया रकम इस प्रकार है :—

खातों की संख्या		बकाया रकम (लाख रुपयों मे)
दिसम्बर 1969	17	1·17
दिसम्बर 1970	50	4·60
दिसम्बर 1971	79	7·14

वित्तीय वर्षों के अनुसार सूचना उपलब्ध नही है।

बिहार को ऋण

2198. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाह** क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 के अन्त तक केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार सरकार को कुल कितना ऋण दिया है ; और

(ख) इन ऋणो की अदायगी की सामान्य शर्तें क्या है और इस समय उक्त ऋणो पर ब्याज की कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

वित्त मन्त्री श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : क नवम्बर, 1971 के अन्त में, बिहार पर बकाया केन्द्रीय ऋणो की रकम 619 88 करोड रुपये थी।

ख केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारो को दिए गए ऋणो की वापसी की शर्तें सलग्न विवरण मे बतायी गयी है।

नवम्बर, 1971 के अन्त मे, केन्द्रीय ऋणो के ब्याज के सम्बन्ध मे बिहार सरकार पर कोई रकम बकाया नही थी।

विवरण

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को दिए जाने वाले ऋणो की शर्तें

(क) 1-4-1969 से स्वीकृत ऋण

प्रयोजन	अवधि	ब्याज की दर प्रतिशत वार्षिक (प्रभावी)
1	2	3
1 राज्यो की आयोजनाओ के लिए एकमुश्त ऋण	15 वर्ष	4½
2 अन्य आयोजनागत ऋण		
3. अल्प बचत ऋण	छटे वर्ष से शुरू होने वाली बराबर-बराबर की 20 वार्षिक किश्तो में 25 वर्षों मे	4½
4 प्राकृतिक विपत्तियो मे ऋण	10 वर्ष	4½
5. उर्वरको की खरीद के लिए ऋण	6 महीने	4½
6 पुनः ऋण देने के लिए ऋण (पुनर्वास ऋण आदि)	25 वर्ष तक	उद्देश्य और अवधि के अनुसार दर घटती बढ़ती है
7. साधनो की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए विशेष ऋण सहायता	1974-75 से 10 वार्षिक किस्तों मे वसूली की जानी है	4½

1	2	3
8. अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण	प्रयोजन के अनुसार शर्तों मे फेर बदल कर दिया जाता है	
	(ख) 31 मार्च, 1969 तक स्वीकृत ऋण	
1. मुख्य सिंचाई और बिजली परियोजना ऋण	30 वर्षों तक	$5\frac{1}{2}$
2. विविध विकास ऋण (अन्य सिंचाई और बिजली परियोजनाओ उद्योगो के विकास आदि के लिए प्रयोग किए जायेंगे	10 वर्ष	$5\frac{1}{4}$
3. प्राकृतिक विपत्तियो मे ऋण	10 वर्ष	$5\frac{1}{4}$
4. आवासन योजनाएँ	25 से 30 वर्ष	5
5 अल्प बचत ऋण	10 वर्ष	$5\frac{1}{4}$
6. उर्वरको की खरीद के लिए ऋण	6 महीने	$3\frac{1}{4}$
7. पुनर्वास ऋण	20 वर्ष तक	$5\frac{1}{2}$
8 ओवरड्राफ्ट की रकमो के परिशोधन के लिए ऋण	5 वर्ष तक	4 वर्ष तक $4\frac{1}{2}$ 5 वर्षों के लिए 5

Economic Aid From West Germany

2199. SHRI PILOO MODY . Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the question of economic aid to India was discussed with the West German team which visited India recently ,

(b) if so, the gist of discussion, and

(c) the aid expected to be received for the Fourth Plan as a result of these discussions ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) to (c) An Official delegation from the Government of Federal Republic of Germany visited India in November-December, 1971 to negotiate economic assistance to India for 1971-72 Following the talks, and India Governmental Agreement for financial assistance on totalling Rs 61 02 crores (DM 270 millihn) was signed on the 2nd December, 1971 This assistance is per taining to the year 1971-72 and has been made available in the context of development of the Indian economy, and implementation of the Fourth Five Year Plan The Government of Federal Republic of Germany extends financial aid to India on an annual basis.

During the past three years of the Fourth Plan F. R G. Government gave an

assistance of DM 790 million (Rs. 178.54 crores) to India.

Smuggling of Gold and Other Articles

2200. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the smuggling of gold into India in the year 1971-72 has declined as compared to previous years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what was the tendency of smuggling of other articles during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Some reports indicate that smuggling of gold into India in the year 1971-72 has declined as compared to previous years, though there are no reliable means of estimating the value of gold that is smuggled into the country.

(b) and (c). According to some reports there was decline in smuggling of gold in the country during the year 1971-72 because of greater vigil exercised by the naval authorities along the Western Coast due to deterioration of relations between India and Pakistan. Rise in the free market price of gold in foreign countries appears to be another reason. Reports do not show any appreciable change in the smuggling of other articles.

Enquiry into Diversion of Funds Accrued from Sale Proceeds of Newsprint Waste by M/S. Bennett Coleman and Company.

2201. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to State :—

(a) whether Government have received complaints that the sale proceeds of newsprint waste of M/s. Bennett Coleman and Company Limited have been and are being diverted towards the private accounts of Shanti Prasad Jain and others;

(b) if so, whether Government had investigated into the matter; and

(c) if so, the finding thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) to (c). The Government ordered an investigation into the affairs of the company under section 237 (b) of the Companies Act, 1955 in April, 1963. Investigation revealed *inter alli* that a sum of Rs. 17.14 lakhs out of the sales proceeds of the newsprint waste of the company had not been accounted for in the books of company which was misappropriated by Shri Shanti Prasad Jain and other directors. On the basis of the available material, an application under section 388 B of the Companies, 1956 was filed before the erstwhile Companies Tribunal against Shri S. P. Jain. G. C, Jain, A. P. Jain, the then directors and P. K. Roy, the General Manager of the company. The prayer in that application was to have a finding from the Tribunal that those persons were not fit to hold the office of the directors or any other office connected with the management of this company or any other company. A petition under section 398 was also filed before the erstwhile Companies Tribunal on 30th September. 1964 for an Order for proper management of the company. On the abolition of the Companies Tribunal in July, 1967, those two cases were transferred to the Bombay High Court. The case under Section 398 was disposed of by Shri Justice Nain of Bombay High Court in 1969. As per his Judgment which is now under appeal before the Division Bench of Bombay High court, Shri S. P. Jain amongst some others has been restrained from interfering or intermeddling in the affairs of this company which is now being managed by a specially constituted Board of Directors having 5 nominees of the Court, three of the Government and three of the shareholders. The proceedings in the case under section 388B were stayed by an injunction issued by the Calcutta High Court in two write petitions filed by S/Shri S. P. Jain and A. P. Jain which were dismissed by the Single Bench in April, 1966. Appeals and applications for Leave to Appeal to the Supreme Court of India by S/Shri S.P.Jain and A.P. Jain have also very recently been dismissed by the Calcutta High Court. The main case under section 388B in the meantime has remained pending before the Bombay High Court and steps are being taken to get the hearing resumed.

2. In regard to this matter, the Department also filed a complaint with C.B.I. which has launched criminal proceedings against S/Shri S.P. Jain, P.K. Roy and some others. These criminal proceedings are being conducted in the Court of the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Transfers of Senior Technical and Operational Officers of Civil Aviation Department.

2202. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to sta e ;

(a) whether Senior Technical and Operational Officers of the Civil Aviation Deptt. have been seconded to the International Airports Authority though the work under the Authority is only of a semi technical nature;

(b) whether such transfers have resulted in junior and even non-technical officers occupying positions requiring high technical knowledge and experience; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such transfers ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Officers deputed to the Authority have been drawn from the Air Routes and Aerodromes, Communication and Aeronautical Inspection wings of the Civil Aviation Department. The selection has been made keeping in view the requirments of the Authority and the relative seniority of the officers.

Demands Made by 'Akhil Bhartiya Swarnakar Sangh'

2203. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Resulutions adopted at the General Council Meeting of the "Akhil Bhartiya Swarnakar Sangh" held at Bhagalpur (Bihar) during the period 25th to 27th June, 1971 and the demands made by the Maharashtra Pradesh Swarnakar Sangh have been forwarded to his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes.

(b) On consideration of the demands put forth by the two organisations, Government have granted certain concessions to the goldsmiths under the Gold (Control) Act. The concessions given are :

(i) Minor children of a certified goldsmith can assist him in his day to day work ;

(ii) Major children of a certified goldsmith have been made eligible to apply for the grant of a certificate to become certified goldsmiths.

(iii) A goldsmith who had obtained rehabilitation loan and wanted to revert to the profession could do so provided that he applied for the grant of a certificate before 1st March, 1969, but he had to repay the loan within 2 years from the date of grant of the certificate.

The period for making the application was extended in 1970 upto 23rd April, 1971, and has now been further extended upto 31st December, 1972.

The period for repayment of loan was extended in January, 1971 from two to three years, and has now been further-extended to five years.

It has not been possible to accede to the other demands of the two organisations directly pertaining to the goldsmiths such as permitting certified goldsmiths to buy and sell gold and gold ornaments, abolition of artisans, exemption from maintenance of statutory accounts, removal of ceiling on holding of primary gold by certified goldsmiths, exemption from repayment of rehabilitation loans etc.

Arrears of Income Tax

2204. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) total amount of Income-tax arrears at the end of March, 1972 ; and

(b) its break-up according to income brackets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R. GANESH) (a) : The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible

(b) As the statistics of arrears of Income-tax are not maintained according to income brackets, the break up of arrears as at the end of March, 1972 is not available

C. B. I. Enquiry Against Shri M. K. K. Nair, Former Managing Director, Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited

2205 SHRI M K KRISHNAN ,
SHRI A K GOPALAN

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether the enquiry conducted by C B I against Shri M K K Nair, former Managing Director, Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited has been completed and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H R GOKHALE) (a) The enquiry has not yet been completed

(b) Does not arise

सुवासित तेल पर उत्पादन शुल्क से प्राप्त राजस्व

2206 **श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) जौनपुर जिले (उत्तर प्रदेश) मे सुवासित तेल के कितने लघु उद्योगो पर वर्ष 1971-72 मे लगाये गए उत्पादन शुल्क का प्रभाव पड़ा है, और

(ख) वर्ष 1971-72 मे इस उद्योग से उत्पादन शुल्क के रूप मे कितना राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) (क) जौनपुर जिल मे 27 छोटे कारखाने है जिनमे से केवल एक को केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क अदा करना पडता है और बाकी कारखाना को शुल्क की अदायगी मे छूट मिली हुई है ।

(ख) 29 मई 1971 से (जब शुल्क लगाया गया) 29 फरवरी 1972 तक की अवधि के लिए 1188 00 रु० की रकम का उत्पादन शुल्क वसूल किया गया था ।

Conferring of Seniority on Scheduled Caste Employees vis-a-vis others in Armed Forces Headquarters

2207 SHRI CHANDRA SHAILANI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether some direct recruits belonging to the Scheduled Castes in Armed Forces Headquarters, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi, who were confirmed as Lower Division Clerks against permanent reserved vacancies and who obtained higher positions in terms of Ministry of Home Affairs letter No 9/45 60 Estt (D), dated 20th April, 1961, were promoted as Upper Division Clerks in 1962,

(b) whether their counterparts, not belonging to Scheduled Castes who could not be confirmed and promoted with them, were later on in 1962 made senior to these Scheduled Caste employees by revising seniority roll and were promoted as Assistants disregarding the interest of senior Scheduled Caste employees, and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). According to the rules existing at that time, quasi-permanent Upper Division Clerks and quasi-permanent Lower Division Clerks

were eligible for confirmation in the Grade of Lower Division Clerks on the basis of their seniority in the Lower Division Grade subject to reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

There were several Scheduled Caste Lower Division Clerks who did not have the minimum service for being declared quasi-permanent which was one of the conditions for confirmation. Instead of dereserving these posts and confirming Lower Division Clerks of other communities this conditions was relaxed, as a very special case, and available Scheduled Caste candidates were confirmed against the quota available for them from their very dates of appointment.

Some more permanent vacancies of Lower Division Clerk became available with retrospective effect against which non-Scheduled Caste Lower Division Clerks with longer service were confirmed. On such confirmation, they were granted enhanced seniority on a national basis over certain Scheduled Caste candidates with lesser service. Promotion from Upper Division Clerks to Assistant's Grade is based on seniority subject to the rejection of the unfit and, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates involved are considered for promotion on this basis.

(b) In view of the above, no further action appears necessary.

Repayment of debt liabilities to U. S. A.

2208. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of debt liabilities to the United States; and

(b) whether these liabilities are being progressively liquidated and if so, the progress made in this regard so far ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

Gross liabilities as at the end of	Repayable in foreign exchange	Payable in rupees PL 480 and others)	Total (Rs. Crores)
1967-68	1616 08	1572.23	3188.31
1968-69	1850.88	1726.70	3577.58
1969-70	2053.55	1757.60	3811.15
1970-71	2282.91	1782.94	4065.85
1971-72 (December, 71)	2461.74	1763.71	4225.45

The above figures do not take into account the U. S. rupee funds invested in special securities of the Government of India, which amounted to Rs. 668.67 crores as on 31.12.1971.

The repayment liabilities, as the above statement indicates, have progressively increased. This is due to the fact that additional aid from the United States became available each year. Necessary repayments, including payments on account of interest charges, have been and are being made to the U. S. A. on the due dates.

Aid from U. S. A. During Fourth Five Year Plan

2209. SHRI P K DEO · Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total commitments made by the U. S. A. for the Fourth Five Year Plan , and

(b) whether these commitments are being honoured and if not, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) and (b). The USA have not made any comm tments for the Fourth Five Year Plan as a whole. However, during the Fourth Plan period (beginning April, 1969) the United States Administration have made aid commitments so far to the extent of Rs 591 72 crores These commitments are being honoured by them except for the amount of Rs 65 69 crores relating to non-project aid, which has since been suspended Government of India considers that the action of the US Administration to suspend non project aid is unjustified and inconsistent with the provision of the relevant aid agreements with the United States

Irregularities in Account Books of N C. A. E. R.

2210 SHRI R. P YADAV · Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state .

(a) whether Auditors of A G C R. have found gross irregularities in the Account Books of the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi , and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) No gross irregularities in the Account Book of the National Council of applied Economic Reseacrh, New Delhi have been reported by the auditors of the A. G. C. R.

(b) Does not arise.

Loan to small traders and Agriculturists by Nationalised Banks in Cooch-Behar and Jalpaiguri

2211. SHRI B. K DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state .

(a) whether the small traders and poor agriculturists of Cooch-Behar and Jalpaiguri District are not getting short term credit or small loans from nationalised banks,

(b) whether Government are aware that the Central Bank of India which is the lead bank for that area has not yet opened any Branch in Cooch-Behar town and

(c) the number of small farmers and traders, given loan in the District of Cooch-Behar by nationalised banks and the amount of loan given to them ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) Nationalised Banks are extending liberalised credit facilities to small borrowers like small farmers and small traders The banks are trying to meet all the genuine productive requirements of these categories of borrowers Data regarding credit facilities made available to small farmers and small traders in the Districts of Jalpaiguri and Cooch-Behar are given below —

	Amount outstanding in Rs lakhs (as on last Friday of June, 1971)	
	Cooch Behar	Jalpaiguri
Agriculture (Direct finance)	4 55	9 05
Retail Trade	8 74	24.65
	13 29	33 70

Central Bank of India has already opened four branches in the Cooch Behar district namely at Haldibari, Mathabhanga, Mekliganj, Tufanganj The bank has also got a licence to open an office in Cooch-Behar Town

Loans and Grants to Kerala

2212 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN . Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) Whether State Government of Kerala has not been able to get loans and grants according to their demands and requirements during the last three years, and

b) if so, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) and (b) Central assistance to States, in the shape of loans and/or grants is given for a number of purposes On Plan account loans and grants are provided according to the criteria laid down by the National Development Council On non-plan account, loans and grants are given for such items as rehabilitation, short-term loans for fertilizers and seeds, loans given against small savings collections etc Assistance is also given to States where expenditure on relief measures undertaken on account of natural calamities exceeds the normal expenditure taken into account by the Finance Commission in their scheme of devolution. State Governments also raise loans in the open market

Several States, including Kerala, have from time to time represented for larger loans and grants assitance for the state plans for expenditure on natural calamitiesrelief and for other non-Plan purposes The Government of Kerala had also last year sought permission to raise larger loans in the open market than had been indicated to them

Central assistance to States, whether for plan or non-plan purposes, and whether in the shape of loans or grants, is provided on the basis of criteria which apply to all States Brrowings in the open market are similarly determined for individual States in the light of prevailing market conditions, past trends and the development requirements included in the State Plans. The requests of States for additional loans and grants have to be considered in the light of the above circumstances and keeping in view the constraint of resources at the Centre.

Case against former Manager of London Branch of the central Bank of India

2213 SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) Whether the case against Shri Sami Patel, the former London Manager of the Central Bank of India has been finalised, and

(b) if so, the stage at which it stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN) (a) No sir

(b) The criminal trial of Shri Semi J Patel and two other accused commenced at the Old Bailey on the 17th February and is still in progress According to the report received from the bank, the prosecution has completed presenting its case and examination of its witnesses

उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले मे चित्रकूट, राजापुर और कालिंजर का पर्यटन केन्द्रो के रूप मे विकास

2214 **श्री राम रतन शर्मा** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले मे चित्रकूट, राजापुर और कालिंजर का पर्यटन केन्द्रो के रूप मे विकास करने का है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) . (क) इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नही है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के बरुआ-नाला (बांदा जिला) में मिट्टी का तेल पाये जाने की संभावना

2215 श्री राम रतन शर्मा . क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को उत्तर प्रदेश के बादा जिले मे बरुआ-नाला मे मिट्टी के तेल के मिलने की सभावनाओ की जानकारी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध मे विशेषज्ञो द्वारा नाले के पानी की जाच कराई है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले है ?

विधि और न्याय तथा पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : (क) प्राकृतिक रूप मे मिट्टी का तेल कही भी विद्यमान नही है । जहा तक अशोधित तेल का सबध है, बादा क्षेत्र मे इसके मिलने की कम सभावनाए समझी गई हैं ।

(ख) जी नही ।

(ग) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

कृषि और लघु उद्योगों को ऋण देने सम्बन्धी प्रक्रिया और शर्तों में रियायतें

2216 श्री राम रतन शर्मा : क्या वित्त मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषि, लघु उद्योगो को और अन्य छोटी आवश्यकताओ के लिए ऋण देने सम्बन्धी प्रक्रिया और शर्तो मे क्या विशेष रियायतें दी जा रही है, और

(ख) लघु उद्योगो और कृषि पर इन रियायतों का क्या प्रभाव पडा है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा जारी किए गये मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्तो मे वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को सलाह दी गयी है कि जहां वित्त की मात्रा का हिसाब यथार्थवादी तरीके से लगाया गया हो और पर्यवेक्षी तन्त्र भी पर्याप्त हो वहां वास्तव में मार्जिन की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है । इसके अलावा बैंको पर इस बात के लिए भी जोर डाला गया है कि छोटे और मध्यम दर्जे के किसानो को दिए जाने वाले फसल ऋणो के मामले मे जमानत के लिए आग्रह करना न्यायसगत नही है । ऐसे मामलो मे केवल फसल के दृष्टिबन्धन या प्रभार (चार्ज) को ही पर्याप्त माना जाना चाहिए बशर्ते कि बैंको ने पहले ही वित्त की तर्कसगत मात्रा निश्चित कर दी हो अब ऋण कर्ता की ऋण लेने की योग्यता (साख) की बजाय उत्पादक उद्यम के रूप मे, परियोजना की सक्षमता पर बल दिया जाता है । भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा, जमानत के परम्परागत मानदन्डो का अनुसरण किये जाने के बजाय, प्रत्येक मामले मे मजूरी से पूर्व छानबीन और मजूरी के बाद ऋणो के उचित उपयोग का पर्यवेक्षण विशेष रूप से क्षेत्रीय दृष्टि से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण समझे जाते हैं ।

कृषि ऋण दिये जाने मे देरी को कम करने के लिए बैंको को सलाह दी गयी है कि शाखाओ के एजेन्टो को दिया गया विवेकाधिकार ऐसा होना चाहिए कि कम से कम 80 प्रतिशत प्रस्तावो को, बिना किसी उच्च अधिकारी से पूछे, वे स्वय ही निपटा सकें ।

बैंको के ऋण बसूली कार्यक्रम को फसल कटाई के कार्यक्रम के साथ जोड दिया गया है और उसे काफी वास्तविक बना दिया गया है ताकि प्राकृतिक सकट या प्रतिकूल मौसमी कारण उपस्थित हो जाने की सूरत मे उसे पुनः निर्धारित करके सरल और उपयुक्त बनाया जा सके ।

वाणिज्यिक बैंको द्वारा किसानो को दिये जाने वाले ऋणों के सम्बन्ध मे कई राज्य सरकारो ने स्टाम्प शुल्क और रजिस्ट्री फीस के मे पहले ही रियायत दे दी है । तलवार विशेषज्ञ समूह की रिपोर्ट की सिफारिशें लागू होने पर,

जो इस समय राज्य सरकारों के विचाराधीन हैं, वाणिज्यिक बैंकों से ऋण लेने वाले किसानों को स्टाम्प शुल्क, रजिस्ट्रीय फीस, बैंक-ऋण के अन्तर्गत भूमि की स्वत: भार ग्रस्तता, वसूली की संक्षिप्त प्रक्रिया आदि के सम्बन्ध मे वही रियायतें मिलेंगी जो उन्हें सहकारी समितियों से ऋण लेने पर मिलती है।

बैंक पहले के मुकबाले इस समय छोटे किसानों की आवश्यकताओं पर अधिक ध्यान दे रहे हैं। कुछ बैंकों ने बटाई पर खेती करने वाले अभिलिखित व्यक्तियों को, जिनकी अपनी भूमि नहीं है परन्तु जो विरासत योग्य खेती करने का अधिकार रखते है, ऋण देना शुरु भी कर दिया है। छोटे किसान के विकास अभिकरणों वाले जिलो मे छोटे किसानो को ऋण देने वाले बैंको के लिये कृषि पुनर्वित निगम अब शत प्रतिशत पुनर्वित की व्यवस्था करता है।

बैंको द्वारा कृषि और लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र के ऋण-कर्ताओ के लिये निर्धारित आवेदन फार्मों को परियोजना की सक्षमता की जाच करने के लिये आवेदको से न्यूनतम अनिवार्य सूचना प्राप्त करने के विचार से, सरल कर दिया गया है। बैंक आवेदन फार्म भरने मे ऋणकर्ताओ की सहायता भी करते है।

नीति यह है कि छोटे पैमाने के मामले से प्राप्त कोई प्रस्ताव, जो आर्थिक रूप से सक्षम और तकनीकी रूप से व्यवहार्य हो, केवल जमानत की अपर्याप्तता के आधार पर अस्वीकार नही किया जा सकता। हर मामले में तीसरे पक्ष की गारण्टी के लिये जोर नहीं दिया जाता है।

ऋण की आवश्यकताओं का निर्धारण करते समय, आवश्यकता पर आधारित दृष्टिकोण अपनाया जाता है और ऋणकर्ता की साधन सम्बन्धी स्थिति के अनुसार मार्जिन नियत किया जाता है।

तकनीकी उद्यमकर्ताओ के लिये बैंको द्वारा बिना किसी मार्जिन की शर्त के, विशेष परिस्थितियो मे ऋण मजूर किया जाता है। जहा तक सम्भव हो स्टाक को दृष्टि बन्धक रखकर ऋण मजूर कर दिया जाता है और सुपात्र आवेदको के मामले मे निर्बाध सीमाए स्वीकार की जाती है। बैंको द्वारा लघु उद्योगो से लिये जाने वाले ब्याज की दर बहुत कुछ रियायती होती है।

ऋण गारण्टी सगठन को देय गारण्टी कमीशन का भार ऋणकर्ता पर डालने के बजाय बैंक स्वय सहन करते है।

(ख) यद्यपि कृषि और लघु उद्योगो के विकास पर उपर्युक्त रियायतों के प्रभाव को ठीक-ठीक निर्धारित करना सम्भव नहीं है परन्तु सामान्यत यह कहा जा सकता है कि ये रियायतें और बातो के साथ-साथ, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा कृषि को दिये जाने वाले प्रत्यक्ष ऋणो मे कई गुना वृद्धि तथा लघु उद्योगो को दिये जाने वाले ऐसे ऋणो मे स्पष्ट वृद्धि के लिये बहुत हद तक जिम्मेदार है जैसा कि नीचे दी गयी सारणी से स्पष्ट होता है :

सारणी

प्रत्यक्ष वित्त व्यवस्था	सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंको द्वारा दिया गया ऋण			
	जून 1969 के अन्त मे		दिसम्बर, 1971 के अन्त मे	
	खातो की सख्या	बकाया रकम (करोड रुपयो मे)	खातो की सख्या	बकाया रकम (करोड रुपयो मे)
कृषि	1,71,880	38.02	8,90,580	218.26
लघु उद्योग	73,987	251.45	1,48,969	482.84

Availability and Requirement of Petroleum and its products

2217. SHRI RAM KANWAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total availability and requirements of petroleum and petroleum products in India; and

(b) the foreign exchange implications of the import of petroleum and petroleum products ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) The production and requirement of crude oil and petroleum products during the years 1970 and 1971 was as under :—

Year	Quantities in Million Tonnes					
	Crude oil		Petroleum products			
	Production	Requirement	Production	Requirement	(Export)	(Import)
1970	6.8	18.5	17.2	17.6	.41	.97
1971	7.2	19.6	18.2	*19.3	.15	1.95*

(b) The Value of crude oil and petroleum products imported during the years 1970 and 1971 was as follows :—

Year	Rs. in crores	
	Crude oil	Pol Products
1970	102.4	30.5
1971	*139.9	*43.4

*Figures are Provisional

Raising of Advance Limit against Cotton by Reserve Bank of India

2218. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has raised the advance limit to 75 per cent against cotton and lowered the interest rate to 10 per cent in the border areas of Punjab;

(b) if so, whether the concessions and facilities extended to Punjab by the Reserve Bank of India have not been extended to Sriganganagar District of Rajasthan, and

(c) if so, the reasons for the discrimination against the people of Sriganganagar.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India has exempted bank advances against Cotton and Kapas from controls in respect of the minimum margin, ceiling and the minimum rate of interest in the border and near border districts of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan Gujarat and West Bengal. In Rajasthan, Ganganagar District is also treated as border district for the purpose of these relaxations. These relaxations have been extended upto the end of April, 1972.

Measures by State Governments for Rehabilitation of war Victims

2219. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) State-wise break up of the number

of Officers and other ranks killed and found missing in the recent Indo-Pak conflict;

(b) the measures taken by various State Governments to rehabilitate and honour the families thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any action to bring about uniformity in the various measures taken by the States ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) statement is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1685/72.

(b) The measures taken by various State Governments/Administrations are broadly as follows :—

(i) *Ex-Gratia* grants for gallantry award winners as well as those disabled and to families of those killed.

(ii) Priority for allotment of land for agricultural purposes.

(iii) Priority for allotment of residential plots/flats.

(iv) Priority for grant of loans for house building and supply of construction material.

(v) Educational concessions for children of those killed/disabled in action.

(vi) Priority for employment to the disabied and also to dependents of those killed.

(c) The State Governments/Administrations have been addressed in the matter.

Meeting of International Meteorological Experts in Delhi.

2220. SHRI P.VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of TOURISM & CIVVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether International Meteorological experts met in Delhi on the 7th March, 1972 and considered the possibility of establishing a meteorological telecommunication system linking world meteorological centres with Asian countries through New Delhi;

(b) whether the World Meterological Organisation has already selected New Delhi as the regional telecommunication hub for the northern hemisphere and it is being equipped with a $1·3 million meteorological telecommunication computer system to handle about five million words of weather information per day : and

(c) If so, the outcome of the meeting ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) the meeting recommended the implementation of high speed telecommunication channels linking New Delhi with Moscow, Cairo, Melbourne and Tokyo by the beginning of 1974 for exchange of meteorolagical data and satellite picture information Urgent implemention of low speed channels between New Delhi and a number of Asian centres like Teheran, Karachi, Colombo, Dacca, Rangoon and Bangkok was also recommended.

The technical specifications of the telecommunication computer were finalised with Messrs Philips Telecommunication Industries,and programmes for itsinstallation and testing were drawn up so as to put it into operation from March, 1974 onwards.

Frequent Closing of Clearing Houses at Hyderabad

2221. SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of Andhra Pradesh Chamber of Commerce has complained that frequent closing of clearing houses at Hyderabad was causing them heavy losses;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) As a result of agitation by employees in some branches of Andhra Bank and State Bank of India and Hyderabad office of the Reserve Bank of India, the working of five clearing houses in Andhra Pradesh has been affected The banks concerned are making efforts to bring about an understanding and to restore normalcy

Development of Tourism in Bihar

2222 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) Whether the State Government of Bihar have requested the Central Government to give more funds to that State for the development of tourism in Bihar, and

(b) if so the reaction of Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) The State Government has requested that more projects should be undertaken in Bihar

(b) Some existing projects have yet to be completed and this aspect will be considered thereafter in the background of the resources available

Relaxation in Security Regulations by Reserve Bank of India

2223 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank has relaxed security regulations in a renewed effort for expanding direct loans to small farmers by Commercial Banks ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) and (b) : In December, 1970, Reserve Bank issued a set of guidelines on the policy and procedures to be adopted by the commercial banks in the matter of agricultural financing. These guidelines, which continue to be operative, lay emphasis on purpose and productivity rather than on security In the case of crop loans to medium and small cultivators, the banks have been advised that, where rational scales have been fixed by them, a mere charge or hypothecation on crop rather than on mortgage of land should be sufficient In respect of lending to farmers, the facilities of the Credit Guarantee Scheme are available, as from 1 1 1972, to scheduled commercial banks upto a certain ceiling , short term credit upto Rs 2,500 and medium term credit upto Rs 10 000 As from January, 1972 there has been some liberalisation both in the coverage and ceiling limits of the credit Guarantee Scheme Previously only those advances which did not exceed the ceiling were covered under the Credit Guarantee Scheme , this has now been liberalised to include all direct lendings to farmers for specific purchases irrespective of the amounts of credit facilities sanctioned to them A provision has also been made for the first time to guarantee seasonal agricultural loans which are not repaid in time owing to crop failure as a result of natural calamities and are converted into term and instalment credit The maximum period for the repayment of credit facilities granted to farmers and agriculturists for purposes other than seasonal agricultural operations has also been extended from 5 to 10 years and, in respect of sugarcane cultivation, from 15 to 24 months

व्यापार गृहों की ओर करों की बकाया राशि

2224. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या 75 बड़े व्यापार गृहों की ओर करों के रूप में भारी राशि बकाया है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनमें से प्रत्येक की ओर अलग कितनी राशि बकाया है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने उसकी वसूली के लिये

अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है और आगे क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) से (ग). एकाधिकार जांच आयोग की रिपोर्ट मे उल्लिखित 75 व्यापार गृहो मे से प्रत्येक मे कई निर्धारिती शामिल है और ऐसे निर्धारितियों की सख्या कई सौ में है। उनके बारे मे अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित करने मे बहुत अधिक समय लगेगा। लेकिन, अगर माननीय सदस्य इन व्यापार-गृहो मे सम्बन्धित किसी खास निर्धारिती/निर्धारितियो के बारे मे सूचना चाहते हो तो वह दी जा सकती है।

पटना स्थित आय-कर-कार्यालय में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारी

2225. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या वित्त मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पटना स्थित आय-कर कार्यालय मे काम करने वाले तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की अलग अलग सख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उनमे अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के कर्मचारियो की पृथक-पृथक सख्या क्या है और क्या उनकी सख्या उनके लिए सुरक्षित कोटे के बराबर है ; और

(ग) यदि नही, तो इस सम्बन्ध मे सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) से (ग) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

छावनी बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1924 में संशोधन

2226. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या रक्षा मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के निर्वाचित छावनी बोर्ड, पिछले कई वर्षों से छावनी बोर्ड अधिनियम 1924 में कुछ सशोधनो की मांग कर रहे है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस सबंध मे कोई निर्णय लिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्री श्री जगजीवन राम (क) : जी हाँ, श्रीमन्।

(ख) अंतिम निर्णय नही लिया गया है।

(ग) प्रश्न नही उठता।

Liquidation of Companies in Kerala

2227 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Companies which have gone under voluntary liquidation during the last three years in the State of Kerala ,

(b) whether any study has been made of the circumstances leading to such voluntary liquidations , and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) (a) The information regarding the names of companies which have gone into voluntary liquidation during the last three years viz 1969, 1970 and 1971 in the State of Kerala are given in the enclosed statement

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise

Statement

January-December, 1969

1 Union Trades & Industries Pvt. Ltd.

2. Parameswara Vilasom Co. Ltd

3. Zacharia & Sons Pvt. Ltd

4. Common Wealth Co. Pvt. Ltd.

5 Timber & Trading Co. Ltd

6. Bharat Cashew & Produce Co Pvt Ltd.

7 Pomally Plantations Pvt Ltd

8 Parur Central Chitty Fund Pvt. Ltd

9. Marikar Transports Ltd.

10 Adh lakhsmi Paper & Boards Ltd

January —December, 1970

11 Chengalam Plantations Pvt Ltd

12 Standard Furniture Co Ltd

13 Lotus Engineers Pvt Ltd

14 Bharat Publishers & Traders Ltd

15 Annallur Industries Pvt Ltd

16 Union Tile Works Pvt Ltd

17, I I Iyyappan Mills Pvt Ltd,

January -- December, 1971

18 Mackar Pillai & Sons Pvt Ltd

19 Frederick Menzas & Sons Ltd.

20 Trichur Metal & Allied Industries Pvt. Ltd

21 Essel Pvt. Ltd.

22. Popular Workshop Pvt Ltd.

23 Ganesh Industries Pvt. Ltd

24 Paragon Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.

25 Kottayam Printing & Publishing Ltd

26 Indian Metal & Textiles Industries Ltd.

27. Asoka Bank Ltd.

Unsettled L.I.C. Claim

2228 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a write-up entitled "Unsettled L.I C. claim" in the 'Statesman' (Delh) of 3rd March, 1972 ,

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made about the delay in settling the claim , and

(c) whether the payment has since been made ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a). Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) While the report referred to five insurance policies, there was a claim only under one policy (No 24051565) on the death of the assured on 22 10 69 After enquiries the LIC repudiated the claim on 26.5 70

Reorganisation of Civil Aviation Department

2229. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA . SHRI D K PANDA .

Will the Minister of TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION be pleasad to state

(a) whether Government have decided to make major reorganisation of the Civil Aviation Department affecting the Officers and the staff ,

(b) whether the Trade Union of the employees was consulted befor finalising the reorganisation as required under the J C. M & C A Scheme for Central Government employees , and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH): (a) It is proposed to re-organise the field offices of the Civil Aviation Department at different levels, taking into account the increased responsibilities developing on the officers and staff as a result of techno

logical advances in the field of civil aviation. By and large, apart from effecting a small saving, the reorganisation proposals are meant to improve the career prospects of the officers and staff. The recommendations of the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance in this regard are proposed to be implemented in 2 or 3 stages The persent recommendations cover the Aerodrome & Air Routes and the Communication wings The Aeronautical Inspection wing is still under examination

(b) and (c) The scope of the reorganisation proposals will be explained to the Staff Unions concerned before implementation

Various Allowances to Central Government Employees

2230 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the names of places where Central Government Employees have been sanctioned (i) special Compensatory Allowance [not covered by other allowances mentioned at (ii) to (iv)], (ii) Project Allowance, (iii) Bad Climate Allowance and (iv) Tribal area allowance and the amount of allowance and other conditions in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available

***Creation of a machinery for negotiation and* settlement by International Airports Authority**

2231 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

whether Government have directed the International Airports Authority to seek consultation with the Trade Unions concerned for settlement by negotiations of terms and conditions of employment of persons by the Authority and for creation of a machinery for negotiation and setttlement ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) : In view of the safeguards provided in the International Airports Authority Act in regard to the terms and conditions of those government servants who have been deputed to the International Airports Authority of India, Government have not issued any directive to the Authority in this regard.

Agreement on the Revision of Pay Scales of Staff in Civil Aviation Department

2232 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the agreement on the revision of pay scales of Calibration Unit/ Overall staff of Civil Aviation Depertment which was reached in the meeting of the Departmental Council under the J C M & C A Scheme in 1968 has not been implemented so far , and

(b) when the agreement is likely to be implemented and the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) and (b) The question of revising the pay scales of the Overhaul and Calibration Unit of the Civil Aviation Department came up for considearation before the Departmental Council attached to this Ministry in December, 1967 The Departmental Council referred the matter to a sub-committee of the Council which made certain recommendations in March, 1968 Although the Departmental Council itself did not take a final view on the matter, the recommendation of the sub-committee was examined by Government but no decision could be taken so far in the context of the general question of scales of pay being already before the Pay Commission

Development of Kovalam Beach in Kerala

2233 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the salient features of the Scheme to develop the Kovalam Beach in Kerala as a Tourist Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) The main features of the Project are a 100-

room hotel, 40 beach cottages, a beach service centre, and open-air theatre, a yoga-cum-massage centre and introduction of aquatic sports facilities The cost of these projects is likely to be Rs 2,215 crores

Request to World Bank for Rescheduling of India's Foreign Debt Liabilities

2234 SHRI H M PATEL Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state .

(a) whether Government have asked the World Bank to make a special study of India's debt liabilities with a view to further rescheduling repayments falling due during the current year ,

(b) if so, the reaction of the World Bank in this regard , and

(c) the total amount of India's debt liabilities as today and the amount due for repayment during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) and (b) At the last meeting of the India Consortium held on 17th and 18th June, 1971 members took note of a proposal made by the World Bank to study the overall pattern of aid flows to India, which had declined substantially in recent years The Bank agreed to undertake a study of aid flows to India including the debt service payments and measures to provide debt relief Arrangements for debt relief during the current year 1972-73 are expected to be discussed at the next meeting of the India Consortium

(c) The total amount of India's external debt liability as on 1 4 1972 is estimated at Rs 6602 crores and the principal amounts due for repayment during the current year are estimated at about Rs 290 crores

Remittances by Indians Living Abroad

2235. SHRI H M PATEL Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state .

(a) whether Government are aware that the Indian Immigrants in various countries are repatriating money to India through illegal means ;

(b) whether Government have detected several cases of this nature recently ;

(c) if so, the action taken against the persons concerned , and

(d) whether Government have made any assessment of the extent of black money being circulated this way ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) to (c). Some specific instances of Indian Immigrants abroad remitting funds through unauthorised channels have come to the notice of the Government Under the existing provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act it is not possible to take any action against such immigrants abroad Action against the recipients of the funds in India, which is in contravention of the provisions of the Act, is taken, where possible Action to plug the loopholes in the existing law receives continuous attention of Government

(d) Presumably the Hon'ble Member has in mind the money circulating in India which has been received through unauthorised channels and not accounted for revenue purposes By the very nature of the channel followed for such remmittances, it is not possible to make any reasonable assessment of this amount

Loans from World Bank

2236 SHRI H M PATEL
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KHCHWAI

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the World Bank has recently sanctioned certain loans to India .

(b) if so, the amount thereof ; and

(c) whether these loans are according to India's requirements ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Since 1st January, 1972 Government of India has signed agreements with the International Development Association (IDA).

the soft-lending affiliate of the World Bank, for Credits totalling US Dollars 169 million, as under :

	Project	Credit Amount $ Million
(i)	Mysore Agricultural Credit Project	40
(ii)	Gorakhpur Fertiliser Project	10
(iii)	Eleventh Railway Project	75
iv)	Maharashtra Agricultural Credit Project	30
(v)	Bihar Agricultural Market Projects	14
	Total	169

The Board of Directors of IDA have also recently approved, subject to availability of resources with IDA, a Credit of US Dollars 83 million for acquisition of six tankers by the Shipping Corporation of India

(c) These credits are for implementation of development schemes envisaged in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Restoration of Road, Rail and River Communications in Bangla Desh by Army Engineers

2237 SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Army Engineers have completed the task of restoring essential road, rail and river communications in Bangla Desh ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the task completed ; and

(c) the expenditure incurred by India thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A statement is attached.

(c) The expenditure incurred has not yet been computed.

Statement

The following tasks were undertaken :

(i) Repair of approximately 90 bridges. This included 1400 feet long bridge across MADHUMATI River.

(ii) Construction of a jetty at FARIDPUR and connecting it with a 5 miles' long track.

(iii) Construction and operation of raft ferry at NAWABGANJ.

(iv) Restoration to the extent of 75 per cent of the railway system in Bangla Desh

(v) Operation of the railways upto FARIDPUR and KHULNA.

(vi) Assistance in repair of airfields at JESSORE and DACCA

(vii) Operation of ferry service from DACCA to KHULNA, FARIDPUR, DAUDKHANDI and cross river ferry at ASHUGANJ and HARDINGE Bridge

(viii) Assistance for the repair and commissioning of main trunk telephone communications in Bangla Desh

(ix) A large number of unexploded bombs, land mines and sea mines were also disposed of.

Indian Oxygen Limited

2238. DR RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state .

(a) whether Government have allowed Indian Oxygen Limited to float new shares in addition to the present subscribed shares ;

(b) the proportion to the total subscribed shares held in Indian Oxygen Limited of Share holders resident in India, Share holders not resident in India, and Corpo-

ration and financial Institutions of Government of India ;

(c) whether Government propose to acquire fresh issue of equity shares of this Company to acquire financial control over it ; and

(d) whether Government purpose to appoint their nominee on the Board of Directors of the Company ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS(SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a). The controller of Capital Issues has not received any application from this Company for floating new shares. The last issue of shares consented to by the Controller of Capital Issues was in 1965.

(b) (i)	Shareholders Resident in India	28.4%
(ii)	Shareholders not Resident in India	66.2%
(iii)	Public sector financial institutions	4.2%
(iv)	Scheduled Banks.	1.2%
		100.0%

(c) and (d) There is no proposal

Indian Oxygen Ltd.

2239. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether the Indian Oxygen Ltd. attract the provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): The company is, registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act.

Oil Exploration in Tripura

2240. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to expand the oil exploration plan in Tripura; and

(b) if so, an outline thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Besides deployment of one Rig for drilling deep exploration Wells in the Tripura area, for which the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is already taking preparatory action, it is proposed to deploy one more drilling Rig in that area. Government have recently approved of a proposal from ONGC, as the first step in this direction, to call for open tenders for procurement of equipment which is required to be imported for the purpose.

Decision on future of Messers Smith Stanistreet Company Limited, Calcutta

2241. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Miniter of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the future of Messrs. Smith Stanistreet Company Ltd., Calcutta;

(b) whether a Committee appointed by the West Bengal Government recommended that the Company should be taken over by Government; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) to (c) The Committee appointed by the Government of India under Section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 to investigate into the affairs of Messrs Smith Stanistreet and Company Limited, Calcutta, has submitted its report recommending to take over of this company. The report is under the active consideration of Government.

Study Team on Draught Conditions in Madhya Pradesh

2242. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleasted to state :

(a) whether any Central Study Team was appointed by Government to examine the drought conditions in the State of Madhya Pradesh during last two years; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the team and accepted by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). There was no request from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for Central assistance for drought relief measures in the financial year 1971 72 aad therefore the question of deputing any Central team to the State did not arise. As regards 1970-71, on a request from the Government of Madhya Pradesh, a Central team visited the State in August, 1970 to consider the requirement of funds for relief measures on account of drought conditions that had continued from the procedmg year The team did not recommend any Central assistance to the State for the year 1970-71 as the likely expenditure on relief measures in that year was expected to be well within the amount, taken into account by the Finance Commission in the scheme of devolution, for natural calamities relief in the State.

Increase in Credits Advanced by Banks

2243. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Banks in India have shown phenomenal increase in their credit, and

(b) if so, the credit advanced by them to Private Sector during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Advance of Scheduled Commercial Banks have increa d from Rs 3769 crores at the end of January 1970 to Rs. 5096 3 crores at the end of January, 1972.

(b) Banks do not maintain figures of advances made to the private and public sector separately.

Proposal to set up Defence Production Unit in Kerala

2244. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation to establish any defence production unit in Kerala,

(b) if so, an outline thereof, and

(c) the reaction of Gevernment thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA). (a) . No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

U. S. Aid

2245 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ·

(a) whether Government or State-owned agencies have received any financial aid from the united states after the unilateral decision of the U S. Government to stop aid to India,

(b) if so, the amount of aid received, and

(c) the conditions on which the aid has been received ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) to (c). The unilateral suspension of aid by the U S. to India affected four agreements concluded with the US agency for International Development to the extent that the amounts available under those agreements had not been covered by irrevocable letters of credit. The credit thus suspended was of the order of $87 5 million out of the total value of $390 million covered under the four agreements.

Agreements concluded with the Exim-bank and assistance under PL. 480 have not been affected by the said suspension. Assistance ander the agreements not affected by suspension is being as per the terms of the ageements.

राजनीतिक पीड़ितों, हरिजनों और अपंग सैनिकों को इण्डियन आयल कम्पनी की एजेंसियां देना

2246. **श्री अनन्त प्रसाद धूसिया :** क्या **पेट्रोलियम और रसायन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

क्या सरकार का विचार पेट्रोल, इण्डेन-गैस डीजल और मिट्टी के तेल की एजेंसिया राजनीनिक पीडितो, हरिजनो, अपग सैनिको और सैनिको की विधवाओ को देने का है और यदि हा, तो ऐसे प्रस्ताव की मुख्य बाते क्या है ?

विधि और न्याय तथा पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : भारतीय तेल निगम अपने स्वामित्व वाली मिट्टी के तेल, हल्के डीजल तेल तथा इडेन गैस की एजेंसियाँ देने मे इस समय अपग सैनिको तथा युद्ध मे मारे गये एव लापता सैनिको के आश्रितो को प्राथमिकता दे रहा है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत महानिदेशक पुनर्वास, रक्षा मत्रालय तथा सीमा सुरक्षा दल के महानिरीक्षक की सिफारिशो के आधार एजेंसिया दी जाती हैं । इस योजना म इस समय कोई परिवर्तन करने का विचार नही है ।

एक व्यक्ति अथवा फर्म को दी जाने वाली इण्डियन आयल कम्पनी की एजेंसियो की सख्या पर रोक

2247 **श्री अनन्त प्रसाद धूसिया :** क्या **पेट्रोलियम और रसायन** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार की यह नीति है कि किसी व्यक्ति अथवा फर्म को पेट्रोल, इडेन-गैस डीजल और मिट्टी के तेल की दो से अधिक एजेंसियां न दी जाये, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर या वाराणसी डिवीजन मे किसी व्यक्ति या फर्म को दो से अधिक एजेसियां दी गई हैं ?

विधि और न्याय तथा पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : (क) वर्ष 1969 के अन्त से भारतीय तेल निगम ने, उन एजेंसियो को छोडकर जो भूतपूर्व सैनिको आदि के लिए विशेष रूप से आरक्षित की गई है, कम आय वाले ग्रुप के परिवारो के बेरोजगार इंजीनियरो/स्नातको को वरीयता के आधार पर अपने उत्पादो की एजेसिया देना आरम्भ किया । गत वर्ष के अन्त से यह स्कीम एक वर्ष के लिए स्थगित की गई है तथा अब एजेंसिया अशक्त सैनिको एव युद्ध मे मारे गए अथवा लापता सैनिको के आश्रितो को वरीयता के आधार पर दी जा रही है । इन स्कीमो के अन्तर्गत एक पार्टी को एक एजेंसी से अधिक एजेंसी न दी गई है और न दी जा रही है । किन्तु विशेष केसो मे (जहा प्रत्येक केस के गुणावगुणो के आधार पर आवश्यक समझा गया हो) छूट दी जा सकती है ।

(ख) कुछ पार्टियो के पास उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर और वाराणसी प्रभागो मे दो से अधिक एजेंसिया है । किन्तु ये एजेंसिया कई वर्ष पहले दी गई थी जब इन पार्टियो ने भारतीय तेल निगम मे प्रवेश लेने के लिए विदेशी तेल कम्पनियो को छोड दिया था ।

Abolition of distinction between Officers of Class I and II Cadres in Income-tax Department

2248 SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are taking any steps to abolish the distinction between class I and class II Officers in the Income-tax Department, and

(b) if so, what are those ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R. GANESH) : (a) No. Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Saving of Foreign exchangeon Commissioing of Haldia Fertiliser Project

2249. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange that will be saved annually when the proposed Haldia Fertiliser Project will be commissioned; and

(b) how many workers will be employed in the project ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) On attaining the full rated capacity planned; the Project would be producing *inter alia* 3,79,000 tonnes of nitro-phosphate and 1.65,000 tonnes of urea per annum, To that extent the level of fertilizer imports would be reduced resulting in a net saving in foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 20 crores per annum at the current level of prices, after taking into account the outflow of foreign exchange on imported raw materials, etc.

(b) About 1400.

Increase in Production in Ordnance Factories

2250. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Ordnance Factories under the control of Department of Defence Production:

(b) whether all these Factories worked non-stop during the recent fourteen-day war with Pakistan: and

(c) the extent of increase in production in the Factories in 1971-72 as compared to 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The number of Ordnance Factories under the control of the Department of Defence Production is 30, including Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avad is and Accelerated Freeze Dried (Meat) Factory, Hazaratpur which are under the direct administrative control of the Department of Defence Production.

(b) During the recent war with Pakistan, the Ordnance Factories worked round the clock subject to the lunch/rest breaks as provided for the Factories' Act except that in Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi non-stop working was resorted to only in certain critical sections and Accelerated Freeze Dried (Meat) Factory, Hazaratpur worked only normal hours.

(c) Value of issues from the Ordnance Factories in 1970-71 was Rs. 112.30 crores. Value of issues in 1971-72 is anticipated to be in the range of Rs. 138 crores.

Investment by Foreign Companies in Industries located in Bihar and West Bengal

2251. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the industries and factories in Bihar and West Bengal in which Capital has been invested during the last two years by foreign Companies together with the actual amount of Capital invested in each of them; and

(b) the respective amounts of capital investment of each of these companies and the amounts in terms of foreign exchange trasferred by them to their respective countries annually and the terms and the conditions for spending the rest of amount in India ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) A statement showing the issue of shares to non-residents in 1969 and 1970 by Indian industrial companies registered in the states of West Bengal and Bihar and having factories, wholly or partly, in these states, is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. There are a few other cases of this kind and information in their case is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha. Information about the remittances made against these investments is not readily available. The size of the remittable dividends will depend upon the performance of the companies.

Statement

S No.	Name of Indian Company	(Rs. in lakhs) Amount	
		1969	1970
1.	Steel & Allied Products Ltd , Calcutta	7.77	—
2.	Arora Mathey Ltd., Calcutta	1.20	0.27
3.	Organnon Ltd., Calcutta	21.62	20.90
4.	Indian Explosives Ltd., Calcutta	433.86	—
5	Road Machines India Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta	0.68	—
6.	Inchek Tyres Ltd., Calcutta	0.01	—
7.	Dewrance Macneill & Co Ltd., Calcutta	0 02	9 33
8	Graphite India Ltd., Calcutta	6.29	—
9.	Hindustan Motors Ltd , Calcutta	9.75	—
10	Achhruram Kalkhof & Co , Calcutta	0.01	—
11	Molins of India Ltd.. Calcutta	42.70	—
12.	Bestobell India Pvt. I td , Calcutta	3 68	—
13	Universal Flectrics Ltd., Calcutta	—	1.50
14.	Flectro Medical Allied Industries I td., Calcutta	—	1.81
15.	Reckitt & Colman of India Ltd., Calcutta	—	111.00
16.	M/s. S. Kumar & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta	—	6.13
17.	Indian Yeast Co. Ltd., Calcutta	—	2.39
18.	Union Carbide India Ltd., Calcutta	122.85	—
19.	Tata Yodogawa Ltd , Jamshedpur	66.00	—
20.	Meco Conveyors (I) Ltd., Calcutta	0.23	—
21.	Engel India Machines and Tools Ltd , Calcutta	0.78	—
		717 45	153,33

Money Advanced by Nationalised Banks to Farmers of Bihar

2252. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money which has been loaned by the Nationalised Banks to farmers and big industrial houses of Bihar separately since nationalisation ; and

(b) the amount of loan given to farmers

of Palamau District ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The figures of direct advances by the nationalised banks to the farmers of Bihar are furnished below .

(Rs in lakhs)

Outstandings at end of June 1962	Outstandings at end of December, 1971	Increase in outstanding between June 1969 and December, 1971
4·71	179 02	+174 31

Information in respect of big industrial houses, to the extent possible, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Pending Applications for loans from Nationalised Banks in Bihar

2253 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of applications for financial assistance rejected by the Branches of Nationalised Banks in Bihar during 1971-72 on the ground that the applicants ware not able to furnish security, and

(b the number of applications pending with them for more than three months and six months ?

THE MINISTFR OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) and (b) : The information required by the Hon'ble member is not readily available It will be collected, to the extent Possible, and laid on the table of the House.

Proposal for Reappraisal of Court Martial Laws

2254 SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) when the Air Force Court Martial Law was last reviewed and revised ;

(b) the broad outlines of the provisions regarding the right of appeal against punishment , and

(c) whether Government propose to make a reappraisal of the existing court Martial Law ?

THE MINISTFR OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) In the year 1950

(b) Under Section 161 (1) of the Air Force Act, 1950, provision exists whereby any person subject to the Air Force Act, who considers himself aggrieved by any order passed by a courtmartial may present a petition to the officer of authority empowered to confirm any finding or sentence of such courtmartial. Sub section (2) of Section 161 provides that any person subject to the Air Force Act, who considers himself aggrieved by a finding of sentence of a court-martial which has been confirmed may present a petition to the Central Government, the Chief of the Air Staff or any prescribed officer superior in command to the one who confirmed the finding and sentence.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Foreign Aid

2255 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state how much aid received from each foreign country was actually utilised in the year 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

($ Million)

S. No.	Source	Estimated utilisation during 1972-72 of		
		Project/non-project; and	Food aid and non food PL 480	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A	CONSORTIUM			
1	Austria	1 10	—	1·10
2.	Belgium	6 33	—	6·33
3.	Canada	73·20	37 33	110 33
4	Denmark	8 79	—	8·79
5	France	47·63	—	47 63
6	Germany	100·85	—	100·55
7	Italy	24 36	—	24·36
8·	Japan	52 07	—	52 07
9.	Netherlands	12 61	—	12·61
10	Norway	1 83	—	1·83
11	Sweden	11 10	—	11 10
12	U. K.	138·88	1 92	140 80
13.	U. S A.	267 05	126 62	393·72
14.	IBRD	47·44	—	47·45
15.	IDA	127 19	—	127·19
	Sub-total —	920 43	165·92	1,086 35
B.	NON-CONSORTIUM			
1.	Bulgaria	0 50	—	0·50
2.	Czechoslovakia	2·75	—	2·75
3.	Hungary	0·50	—	0·50
4.	Poland	3·99	—	3·69

1	2		3	4	5
5.	USSR		22·50	—	22·50
6.	Yugoslavia		—	—	—
7.	Switzerland		3·07	—	3·07
8.	Others		1·50	2·33	3·83
		Sub-total	34·81	2·33	37·14
		TOTAL	955·24	168·25	1,123·49

Committee on Crafts Required for Interception of Smugglers' Vessels

2256. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee headed by Dr. Nag Chaudhary had recently gone into the question of types of special crafts needed for patrolling the coast-line and for interception of smugglers' vessels ; and

(b) If so, the recommendations made by the Committee and the steps being taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) A study Group headed by Dr. Nag Chaudhary has recently examined *inter alia* the question of types of crafts needed for patrolling and interception.

(b) The study Group has *inter alia* recommended that for the present boats of sufficient endurance and high speed should be deployed in the areas far away from the shore and for operations close to the shore smaller but medium fast boats should be deployed.

मन्दसौर को 'सी' श्रेणी का नगर घोषित करना

2257. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के मन्दसौर नगर को 'सी' श्रेणी का नगर घोषित करने का निर्णय लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां काम कर रहे केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को उसका लाभ कब तक मिलना प्रारम्भ होगा ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख) : प्रतिपूर्ति (नगर) भत्ते तथा मकान किराया भत्ते के प्रयोजनार्थ शहरों / नगरों के वर्गीकरण / पुनर्वर्गीकरण के प्रश्न पर विचार 1971 की जनगणना की अन्तिम रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर किया जायगा ।

Percentage of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Employees in H.A.L. Lunabeda

2258. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of employment given to persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the various categories of services in Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. ; Lunabeda ;

(b) the steps taken to improve the position ; and

(c) whether people of Orissa are given preference in employment in the lower grade services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) A statement showing the position is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. Lt-1686 /72]

(b) Recruitment to the reserved vacancies for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is being made accordmg to the directive issued by the President in 1969 and as amended in 1970. The recruitment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes has registered marked improvement compared to the position in the year 1969, prior to the receipt of President's directive. HAL periodically sends teams of officials to various areas in Orissa with predominant Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes population for recruiting Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes candidates H A.L. gives intensive publicity through Radio and Press and other State Agencies. The company also maintains close liaison with the Director of Tribal Welfare Experience prescribed for the posts is liberally relaxed in favour of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates

(c) Yes, Sir The percentage is 58 85 on 31st March, 1972, as against 39.28 as on 31st March, 1969.

Loans Given by I.F.C. for Setting up of Industries in Backward Areas of Kerala

2259. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the total amount of loan given for setting up industries in the backward areas of Kerala State by the Industrial Finance Corporation during the last three years, and

(b) the number of such industries set up together with their names ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) and (b) : During the last three financial years, 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 (upto 29/1/1972), the Industrial Finance Corporation of India received 4 applications for financial assistance from two industrial concerns to be located in the industrially less developed districts of Kerala State specified by the Planning Commission 2 applications from M/s. Kerala Solvent Extraction Ltd., District Trichur for rupee loans of Rs. 21 00 lakhs have been sanctioned and Rs. 13 50 lakhs have been disbursed recently. Two applications for assistance by way of rupee loan and underwriting jointly with other financial institutions are being processed by the Corporation.

मध्य प्रदेश में बकाया करों की वसूली

2260. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार द्वारा चलाए गए आर० ए० टी० (बकाया कर वसूली) अभियान के परिणामस्वरूप मध्य प्रदेश में करों की बकाया राशि वसूल करने में कितनी सफलता मिली है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्यमन्त्री (श्री के. आर. गणेश) : सरकार द्वारा चलाये गये कर की बकाया घटाने सम्बन्धी अभियान से आयकर आयुक्त, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आयकर की बकाया राशि की वसूली में की गई प्रगति को बकाया सम्बन्धी माँग में घटौती के निम्नलिखित आकड़ो द्वारा दर्शाया गया है

(करोड रुपयो मे)

	बकाया सम्बन्धी माँग मे घटौती
1-4-1970 से 31-3-1971	3.61
1-4-1971 से 31-12-1971	1 65

जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश को विकास के लिए प्राथमिकता देना

2261. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश राज्य को उसके विकास के लिए प्राथमिकता देने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसे किस प्रकार की सुविधाये दी जा रही है अथवा देने का विचार है ?

वित्तमंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख) . सार्वजनिक हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए, जीवन बीमा निगम मे अपने निवेशों को देश भर में फैलाया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्रतिभूतियों में रुपया लगाने के अलावा, निगम के निवेश निम्नलिखित में भी हैं —

[i] राज्य सरकार की प्रतिभूतियां।

[ii] राज्य सरकारों को, अथवा उनकी गारंटी के अधीन, ऋण।

[iii] राज्य विद्युत बोर्डों को ऋण और उनके बांडो मे निवेश।

[iv] नगरपालिकाओं की प्रतिभूतियां और उनको ऋण।

[v] राज्य वित्तीय निगमो के बांड और शेयर।

[vi] सहकारी भूमि बन्धक बैंको के ऋण-पत्र।

[vii] सहकारी आवास वित्त-पोषण समितियों को ऋण।

[viii] ज्वाएंट स्टाक कम्पनियों के शेयर और ऋण-पत्र किसी एक राज्य के प्रति तरजीही व्यवहार का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है।

Clearance by States of overdrafts on R.B.I.

2262 SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Which of the States have agreed to clear their overdrafts on the Reserve Bank during the year 1972-73 ; and

(b) Which of the States have asked for a longer period to clear their overdrafts and what is the period they have asked for ?

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b) . Keeping in view the difficulty that might arise if the entire overdraft was required to be cleared in a single year, Government have in consultation with the Planning Commission worked out an arrangement with the States under which the overdrafts would be reduced progressively. Under this arrangement, eight States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Mysore, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have agreed to repay during 1972-73, 15 per cent of the estimated overdraft at the end of 1971-72 while Maharastra has agreed to repay a substantially larger proportion. Details regarding the repayment of the balance amount have not yet been finalised,

पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए बुन्देलखंड का विकास

2263. **डा. गोविन्ददास रेछारिया** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मन्त्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बुदेल्ल खण्ड (विशेषकर झासी के आस-पास) के ऐतिहासिक एव प्राच्य धार्मिक महत्व के सास्कृतिक स्थलो का विकास कर उनके प्रति पर्यटको को आकर्षित करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र मे 32 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर खजुराहो में यात्री लाज के विस्तार का कार्य हाथ मे लिया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य सरकार को शिविर-स्थलों की व्यवस्था और 'फूटा' तालाब की मरम्मत करने के लिये एक लाख रुपया उपलब्ध कराया गया है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने खजुराहो में पर्यटन सुविधाओं के विकास के लिये राज्य की चौथी योजना में 18.25 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की है, तथा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का प्रति बंगला तीन लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर महोबा और चित्रकूट में एक-एक पर्यटन बगले के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है।

Progress in Exploration of Oil in Tripura

2264. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether construction of rigs for exploration of oil in Tripura is proceeding as per schedule ; and

(b) What are the prospects of striking oil there ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS (SHRI H.R GOKHALE) : (a) No Sir. Initially, delays took place because of Longshoremen's strike in USA last year, as a result of which, shipping of imported equipment was adversely affected. ONGC were subsequently hoping to commence drilling during this month However, recently, some of the imported equipment was damaged due to a fire in the rail-wagon in which they were being transported to Tripura While the extent of damage is under investigation, this may delay the spudding of the Well still further.

(b) Favourable structures are known to exist that area but the prospects of striking oil will be known only when Wells are actually drilled and tested.

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED HARASSMENT OF INDIAN STUDENTS IN U.S.A.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry) : I call the the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The reported harassment of Indian students in U.S.A."

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : We have received communications from our Missions in Washington and New York about the reported harassment and intimidation of Indian and other foreign students in Detroit for alleged violation of U. S. Immigration rules regarding grainful employment. We have also seen Press reports on the subject. In a preliminary report, our Embassy has informed us that the matter has been taken up with the State Department and with Immigration authorities. Our Embassy pointed out that while we respected the right of the U. S. Government to enforce its regulations, we feel that this could be done with humanity and without harassment of the type reported from Detroit.

The U. S. Government denied that anyone had been intimidated or harassed. They assured the embassy (1) that the move to ensure compliance with visa regulations is not confined to Indians but applies to all foreign nationals in similar circumstances, (2) that each case is being examined on merits and (3) that bonafide students will be allowed to finish their studies.

An Indian Consul from our Consulate-General in New York was promptly despatched to Detroit to meet local immigration authorities and Indian students. He has sent a preliminary report after his meeting with the Immigration authorities. Immigration authorities investigating violations of visa regulations had learnt from the Detroit Institution of Technology about irrigular attendance and unsatisfactory progress by 113 foreign students, of whom 83 were Indians. On the basis of this information, they had summoned several Indian as well as other foreign students with the objective of securing compliance with the conditions on which student visas were granted. Of the two students mentioned by name in the Press reports, Shri Chandra Kant Desai had left the country voluntarily and Shri Jadurai Dave had been detained only because he could not post a bond. Our Consul has gathered the impression that Immigration authorities wish to be helpful but are under pressure from trade unions and others because of a high unemployment rate in the district. He feels that because of this, there will be greater firmness in securing compliance with visa regulations, but has been assured that

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this will be done in a non-discriminatory way and without harassment. He is having further meetings with prominent Indian citizens in Detroit and also with some of the students concerned before returning to New York. A further report is therefore expected from our Mission.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : I tried to understand the statement made by the hon. Minister, but I am sorry to say that the statement is really disappointing because the Government has tried to take this issue of the harassment and inhumen treatment of Indian students in the U.S.A. out of context, without reference to the other political developments which have been taking place in the recent past.

It is a well known fact that the Indians staying in the United States, and particularly the students, played a tremendously significant role in building up public opinion in supports of our country's stand during the Bangla Desh struggle. And they also took part in the anti-war demonstrations in support of the people of Viet Nam. The American Government naturally is trying to retaliatiate. The United States Government always tries to take a position that it never likes our country, or for that matter, any country, adopting an independent foreign policy. When we took a firm stand on the question of Bangla Desh, it was the United States Government which came forward and first announced that it was going to support the Pakistan Government and sent arms. We protested. They did not care for that. And then a series of actions followed. They stopped aid to India. They sent even the Seventh Fleet and they tried to browbeat us. And then finally, our Ambassador in the United States was humilitated. They said he would be treated as an inferior person and only second or lower rank officials would deal with him.

It is in this background that all this attack has now freshly started against Indian students. The news regarding the terror let loose against Indian students appeared in *New York Times* along with the news of the dicision of the US to recognise Bangla Desh. We can understand the worry and frustration of the United States Government. In Vietnam, they are now running in the face of the attack of the liberation army. They are trying to browbeat us and territorise our citizens staying there.

My first question is whether the Government of India is trying to understand this question in the background of all these developments. The statement lacks that understanding. Secondly, yesterday in the Rajya Sabha, the minister was energetically defending the functioning of the Indian embassy there and how promptly it acted. Here is a press report which appeared in the *Indian Express* dated the 4th April. It says, the procedure against the students in the United States began on the 17th of last month and on 3rd the news appeared in *New York Times*. On the 4th, our great Ambassador, Mr. Jha. began acting. He sent his emissary or Consul—I do not know who he is—to Dotroit. I do not know whether that gentleman who went to investigate into this matter was holding the brief of the United States Government. But it is a matter of shame to read that "Our Consul has gathered the impression that immigration authorities wish to be helpful". I do not know how they are going to be helpful and this gentleman can be convinced about it. This shows the callous attitude with which the Indian Embassy in the United States has been dealing with this matter. This is not a matter which is affecting the 300 students staying in Detroit. This is a matter which is affecting 20 to 30 thousand students who are there in the United States. What is the Government going to do about it ? I want to know it in more positive terms. I do not have much f ith in sending a fourth-ranking officer to investigate into this matter to such a place.

Secondly, I want to know whether the Government of India would send from here a top official of the External Affairs Ministry of investigate into this matter and also whether the External Affairs Ministry would officially lodge a strong protest against this inhuman as well as humiliating action of the United States.

Thirdly, the United States is trying to pretend to be very innocent. They are saying, "We are just enforcing our immigration rules or regulations". Is it only affecting the Indians or others also ? I know they are speaking about Indians and other foreigners. But here is a report in the *Indian Express* of the 4th April from Mr Parasuram which says:

> "Apparently the action is confined to Indian students, though frequently the word 'foreigner' is used."

I want to know: whether the Indian Ambassador and the Indian Embassy people are aware of this sort of trickery on the part of the United States. The United States is denying that harassment and other things have taken place. The minister came with three or four points here. You know in Vietnam whem the United States imperialism perpetrated the most inhuman massacre in My Lai, they denied it. *New York Times* reported that it was a wrong denial and finally that report of the *New York Times* proved to be correct Your officers are so innocent, simply believing what the US Administration is trying to tell our Embassy people.

My last question is whether you are going to take some retaliatory action. I do not want the United States students to be equated with the US administration. The students should be given all protection But there are several thousands of US citizens who have come here in various forms, in various garbs. Will you do something in regard to them ? Sir, I am sorry I have taken a little more time.

MR. SPEAKER : My complaint is that he is not listening to me, even though he is addressing me. Only one question is allowed. So, if he goes on numbering them, then it would be difficult for me to allow them.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : The hon. Member has said something abour our Embassy functioning in a tardy manner, or taking a very callous attitude towards this issue. I will take that question first. The whole episode or incident came to public knowledge on the 3rd of April through a publication in *New York Times* The hon. Member in his question has referred to something that had occurred on the 17th of March. There was no mention of this incident in any local paper, nor had the local citizens or the affected people written to the Embassy or brought to their notice that something had happened. It is very difficult for our Embassy, which is hundreds of miles away, to know that something has happened there, unless it is brought to their notice either in writing or by telephone. The Embassy came to know of this on the 3rd of April. Immediately thereafter, our Ambassador in Washington took up the matter with the State Department on the 5th of April and he told the State Department in very clear terms that what we had heard and what we had learnt from press reports, had hurt us much, and we were very sorry that this shameful incident took place. They said they will look into the matter, and showed a sympathetic attitude.

There is no information in our possession to show that there is any link between our relations with the United States and this incident. Unless and until we get a fuller report after investigations have been carried out, we cannot say on the floor of this House that there is some connection with that. This incident has taken place in Detroit. There are large number of Indian students in a number of places in the United States. To our knowledge, no similar incident has taken place anywhere else. However, we are sorry that this shameful incident took place and we are looking into this matter. We will do everything from our side to give all protection to our students over there. We have been assured by the State Department that *Bona Fide* students would be allowed to continue their studies and that they are taking action only against these who have given up their studies altogether or partially, or have taken up some gainful employment and are not attending their clauses.

In regard to his point that this action is discriminatory in character, that is not so. We have been assured by the Immigration authorities and the State Department that similar action is being taken against all foreign students, their antecedents, their

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background, their activities, they are all being looked into and this is not directed against Indian alone

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : The statement that is made by the hon Deputy Minister of External Affairs says :

> "The US Government denied that anyone had been intimidated or harassed "

More than the US Government, I would rely on the United States of America, in which eye-witness reports have been given and these reports have categorically Stated the facts not only in one journal but in so many newspapers It has been stated

> "Two young Indians, Mr Chandrakant Desai and Mr Jadurai Dave were lodged by INS agents in a a county jail in Detroit for three days, when they failed to produce two thousand dollar bonds as surety They were arrested late on Friday afternoon when the banks were closed
>
> Mr Desai has since been deported and Mr Dave is awaiting deporting proceedings They were prevented from telephoning their friends and lawyers "

In no democratic country would this happen In this connection, I would like to ask a plain simple question Firstly, I would believe more the report of eye-witness accounts and the stories that have appeared in the newspapers, because it is a fact that even during the Indo Pak war and during the struggle in Bangladesh, we have seen how "True Stories" were put forward on the television in the United States of America and it was shown that V T Station in Bombay was burning So, we do not rely on them , we rely on facts Therefore, I do say that humiliation and harassment was there So, my first question is this

It is not a fact that the humiliation, intimidation and harassment to which our Indian students taking partime jobs in Detroit area of the USA are subjected to is the culminat on of the atrocious process of imposing humiliating restrictions on the immigrants in USA ? Anticipating such a treatment to our students under the garb of implementing immigration and *visa* rules, why did not our Embassy in the USA take up the matter in time and avoid the ugly situation in which some of our students are already deported and some more are awaiting deporation ?

You have stated that it is only a local issue, restricted to Detroit But I would like to ask you this questions, Supp se a few harijans are burnt only in a localised area in India, will we take shelter on the ground that it is only a localised affair? We will say that it is a blot on our entire Indian culture. Similarly, even if this humiliation is restricted only to a small body of Indians in Detroit, you should not take shelter under this pretext that it is only in a localised area that humiliation and harassment is going on It is a blot on their entire culture and an attack on our entire Indian students and we should not allow such things to happen anywhere in the world

Then, is it not a fact that formerly the US authorities used to issue "work permits" to Indian students in USA and only recently the practice has been stopped ? It is not a fact some of the I dian students who were put in jail were not allowed to contact their friends and lawyers on the telephone ? Is it a crime on the part of our middle class and poor students proceeding to USA for higher studies to follow the motto 'earn while you learn' ? Is it not a fact that one of our tallest freedom fighters, Shri Jaiprakash Narayan, while studying in the USA in his early youth, had taken up a part-time job in a garden ? Is it a crime to emulate his example ? Is it not a fact that 90 per cent of the Indian students at the Detroit Institute of Technology had undertaken part-time jobs ? If they are either forced to give up their jobs or leave USA, will not their academic interests suffer ? What does the Government propose to do to safeguard their interests ? Then I want to ask a very important poser. Is the government aware of the fact that there is demand that our government should retaliate by taking counter action against

American students in India ? In this respect, does not our government distinguish between Nixon's callous administration and the American students ?

MR. SPEAKER : Reading of questions is not allowed. He can only make a reference.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Does our government want to equate Nixon's callous administration with the people of America, who are symbolised by friends like Senator Kennedy, who gave support to the cause of Bangladesh ? Therefore, if the distinguish between the students and the administration, do they no want to take deterrent action—not against the American students but against the Nixon Administration ? Therefore, the last part of my question is this. Is it not a paradox that when the American astronauts viewed from the moon the luminous picture of one world without any national barriers, when they came down to Detroit they saw a fragmented world in which even the educational and academic freedom of the Indian students in the so-called free society is completely tampered with ? Therefore, will our Indian Government stoutly tell the American authorities and the Nixon Administration that if this is the picture of their free worln then all possible stern steps and deterrent action would be taken by the Indian Government to stop the Nixon Administration from harassing, intimidating and humiliating Indian students ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I agree with the hon. Member on one point namely, that it is our responsibility to see that our students in USA or anywhere else in the world are not humiliated and proper protection is given to them and that they are allowed to carry on their studies or whatever vocation they are indulging in without any undue interference from anybody. This is our responsibility. But, in regard to this particular incident, we have also seen press ress reports about harassment, intimidation and humiliation of the Indian students to which the hon. Member has just now made a reference. Now, if all these things have taken place, then certainly it is very shameful and we will take it up very strongly with the American State Department, immigration authorities etc. But the only thing is that at this point of time we cannot say for certain whether these things did take place or not.

The press reports are there. All these things are being looked into and investigated by our officer who has gone to the spot to meet the students and the local Indian community. After we get a fuller report from there, we will take what further steps are necessary in this regard.

The hon. Member said that we should have taken timely action. We could not have taken timely action because we had no idea or anyinkling that these things were about to happen. As I said earlier, had we been warned or informed by any of the students in the United States that these things were happening; that there was any element of harassment of intimidation on the part of any authority in America, we could have done something. The fact is that our Embassy was never informed by the students of what was happening there. This came to us as a complete surprise when we read in local papers that this thing had happened. After that, as I said earlier, we took some action.

About pert-time jobs and contravention of immigration and *visa* regulations, etc., the hon. Member knows that there are certain undertakings whsih students have to give when they apply for *visa* to go to America. It is true that in the past there was certain amount of relaxation and they did not enforce these regulations very rigidly. But because of certain local perssures and other reasons, some of the local authorities are now under pressure to take action against them and to enforce the regulations. What they are doing is not illegal. All that we have said is that if they are going to enforce the regulations, they should be enforced on all foreign students and that there should be no discrimination whatsoever against Indian students. They have assured us that whatever they are doing is in respect of all foreign students.

Further, they have also assured us that no action will be taken against those students who are Pursuing their studies

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properly and who are *bona fide* students. In fact, they have assured us that they will do everything possible to help them to finish their studies and that there will no interference in their studies. In regard to those students who have completed their studies or given up their studies and have taken up gainful employment, it is quite possible that these regulations which are now being enforced may compel them to leave the country or some action might be taken against them.

We will take up all these matters with authorities concerned and we will do whatever is possible to help them and to give them full protection.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What about your damaging remark that it is only a local affair ? *(Interruption)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Dimand Harboua) : While hundreds of US students many of whom are criminals like walcots and Donalds and many others are roaming freely in India and performing their jobs, our students in America are being harassed and intimidated like this.

While you try to take shelter under the plea that it is a localised issue, I want to ask a question for my own education ; Is this immigration and naturalisation law not a federal law ? It is not a local law. How can you take shelter under that ? It must have been a federal decision. I want to know whether this immigration and naturalisation law under which our students are being intimidated, harassed, detained and jiailed not a fedeal law? It is not a local low. kindly correct me if I am wrong.

Our boy have become victims of U. S. fascist regime which has started hate-India campaign because they have become desparate after what has been happening in Bangladesh and Vietnam where Dien Bien Phu is being repeated. As a result of that, they are trying to blackmail us, by stopping supply of spare-parts, raw materials and so many other things and our industries have been curbed. They have resented to all possible methods, So, there should be no doubt in our minds that this is one of the items of their programme to demoralise our boys, torture and terrorise them, in America.

Previously, they used to continuously issue part-time employment permits to Indian students. They used to issue them liberally Why is it that they have suddenly stopped it ? We want to be fully satisfied that it is not really directed against Indian students alone. I repeat, The House needs to be fully satisfied that it is not being directed against Indian students alone. As a result of this action, all part-time employers will be most reluctant to give part-time employment to Indian students. They go in for part-time employment to maintain themsleves. Indian students in other States of USA will also suffer.

What is the reason behind this-the court's decision to demand a very high value for bail, bond, etc. ? Why was it that it was done at a time when banks were closed for the week-end ? Did this sort of thing happen before ? Has the hon. Minister got any information ? If so, he may give us the details.

These things happened in March-middle of March or early March. It was not done in one day because there were the cases of hundreds of Indian students; the cases were under action-deportation. jail and all that, Now when did His Excellency the Ambassador, famous for his activities for devaluation, a great friend of Americans, move in ? In America, Sir, things move much faster than do in our country. Second, third. fourth, fifth it took them so long. In the meantime, the poor boys were rotting in the jail. and the Embassy, His exalted Highness, was not moving. It took them three days to move in the matter. Also I want to read out what the local Consul was doing. This is a quotation from the *Times of India* :

> "Mr. Eustace Pereira, who acts as Consul in Chicago, said he had no information and added that the only student he knew who had left the States was one who had no *visa*..."

Look at the kindness towards the American States of your Indian official.

> "However, there is no reason to believe that the alleged harassment is political in nature Many Indian students, it is known..."

He makes it public.

> ..."are unwilling to return to the country managing to stay on in various guises, not strictly in accordance with the law of the country."

Look at that ; this man goes to the extent of going to the Press strengthening the case of the U. S. Government and against the Indian students. It is a shameful thing.

I want to know whether the Embassy had any prior information on this. Do they have student welfare services which visit the students in different areas and at certain intervals ? We want to know this. If so, want was that section doing ? I maintain, Mr. Minister, that your Embassy and the Consuls in States in these areas have miserably failed : they have been more anxious to please the American Government than to cover the interests of the Indian students. *(Interruption)*

I also want to ask why no meterial assistance was given by the Indian Embassy in furnishing the bails that ware required by the court of law for the boys who were taken into custody I would like to know specifically what steps Government of India propose to take to secure the future of the Indian students, their study and future. the statement that has been read on the floor of the House is vague, incomlete and evasive. Will the hon. Minister give an assurance on the foor of the House right now that within the next three days he will produce the fullest details about this issue and produce them befor the House, so that our anxiety could be removed ? He will also give us replies to all the questions that I have asked.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : The hon. Member has asked whether our Embassy had any prior knowledge of this. To that I have already replied that they were not informed before hand by any one that trouble was brewing in Detroit and that such things were about to happen. So, the Embassy could not have acted in advance. But as soon as they came to know of that I am not prepared to accept that the Embassy was tardy or slow in acting, they came to know of that on 3rd April and immediately after that, our Ambassador met the State Department offi ers and tried to find out everything about it. We are awaiting a full report from the Consul who had gone to Detroit. My difficulty at the present moment is that we have not got full information. So, I cannot make a categorical statement on behalf of the Government. I have to base my replies on the incomplete information that I have in my possession. If it is a federal law, it will be implemented by the federal agency. That is true. I do not know what the implication of the hon. Member's question is ....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : If it is a federal law, then its application has to be decided by the federal strecture and not by the local State structure.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : It is being implemented by a federal agency.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : That is INS of USA. Then the decision must have come from Washington.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : The attempt to link up the two and to say that there has been any direction, etc., from Washington to carry out this thing is something for which there is no evidence or proof. How can we say that ? The State Department has denied it completely. We have no information or evidence to prove that there is any link between the two... *(interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I won't dare arguing with the Minister but...

MR. SPEAKER : Please don't interrupt him. He did not interrupt you when you were speaking. This is a very bad habit, ...*(interruptions)* He cannot just say whatever you like. He will say what he has got.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : The hon. Member said that we should take some retaliatory measure. It is rather shameful that such things are happening in the United States, but this does not mean that we should ask the American students have to leave the country.

The hon. Member knows what kind of a society we live in and what kind of laws we have. We are a democracy, we are a free society and we do not carry out these things in a retaliatory manner against students from outside. That, of course, we cannot do.

As regards giving protection to our students in America, this is our responsibility. After we know the full facts of the case, and after we receive a full report, if something has to be done for the students, we will do it, we will take it up very strongly with the Americans. We are not trying to be apologetic for the Americans nor are we trying to give them protection. The only difficulty is that at the moment, we are not in full possession of facts about what is happening there. Once we know that, we will act.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I ask ? What I was trying to get, Sir,...

MR SPEAKER : No, please.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You are a lawyer, you are an eminent lawyer. You can also educate us in this regard. A federal law, how it can be applied without the consent of the Federal Government, that is, the Government at Washington ?

MR SPEAKER : What are you doing ? Lowyers don't do like that.

Shri Phool Chand Verma—absent.

Shri Bhogendra Jha.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) : I want to make it clear that I have nothing to say against the great American people and the American working class who gave the world the red flag coloured with their blood and the historic May day.

But, here, Sir, the statement given to us is more disturbing than the action of the US officials. Here, it is a statement on the basis of the information given by the Consul. It is said that the US authorities are very helpful. It is also stated that Shri Shrikant Desai left USA voluntarily and that this action is only local, nothing to do with the policy or motive of the US Federal Government. The US Government has categorically stated that after being jailed for three days, Shri Shrikant Desai was deported from there. Here, we are told that he left the country voluntarily. Here, I think, had Shri Shrikant Desai been in a position to leave voluntarily, he might have applied for it earlier. So, was there any effort on his part prior to his being arrested for leaving the country ? If not, is this point going to be inquired into and also the truthfulness of the statement of the Consul himself ?

Secondly, we have read in the Pres two instances where Shri Shri Kumar Poddar, President of the Lansing-based India Foundntion and Dr. Subrata Ghosh, the Executive with Chrysler Corporation have stated and there they have feelingly stated as follows.

> "I don't think if you take away a student's part-time job, washing cups or dishes, you are going to open a job for an American...All we are asking is that the students should be given a warning before they are arrested and they lose their chance to complete their studies."

So, Sir, that is what they are demanding but our consul says that they are very helpful and that these persons left the country voluntarily.

In this context I want to ask a question whether the Government is going to enquire into the conduct of our consul there. Why is it that he has come not in defence of our students, but in defence of the US authorities and their agents ? Secondly, the Minister has stated that this has no connection with the motives of the USA. If so, why no such action was taken prior to Indo-Pak war ? These students were not there just for two months. They were three long time before that. Why was no action taken earlier ?

So far as the Fedral law is concerned, it is to be worked by Federal authorities, not local authorities. That Point was made out by the Minister. Now that has been blown up in this country because we know that several hundred students of the United States ar here. Under section 109 CRPC they can be arrested. If a person has no means of livelihood and he is loitering he can be arrested. That is our law But we are not arresting anybody. I want to know whether the Government are thinking that the US Government or US propaganda machinery has cheated us. There has been much anti-Indian hysteria in the USA. That has also been partly responsible for the state of affairs. This may also be a sort of forewarning and some other cases may also follow like this, later on. In that context I want to know whether Government is going to ban anti-Indian or false propaganda arising from the Indo-Pak war in our country by the USIS and other agencies. Are they going to screen the US agency in our country, many of whom are CIA agents, which has been demonstrated many a time

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): them ..

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : If they are genuine students and tourists I have nothing against them But I want action to be taken against US agents against US propaganda. The US Government has all along taken the stand that we are the aggressors in Bangla Desh, during the Indo-Pak war. Will the Government enquire into the conduct of the consul with regard to the statement he made that the USA attitude is helpful and that Chandrakanta Desai left the USA voluntarily ? Are we going to screen the US agents here, and whoseever may be the CIA agent, are we going to deport them ? Are we going to ban false and factually untrue anti-Indian propaganda in this country ? When the careers of our srudents are involved, what concrete steps are being taken to see that no further incidents are repeated in Detroit or any other place ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : The question of carrying out an enquiry into the conduct of our consul does not arise at all. Our consul has merely given his impressions on the basis of the investigations carried out so far. It is only an interim report. He has communicated what he has been told by the US authorities. He will give his own fuller report later on. He was told by US authorities that they were not harassing the Indian students and that they were trying to help them. This is their version. What the consul has to say will be contained in the report which he sends to us later on. This is merely an interim report. He may be wrong. That will be known when the report is submitted to us. Therefore, as I said, the question of enquiring into his conduct does not arise at all.

I think he is doing his duty as well as he can and let us wait and see the final report which he sends to us.

Regarding the question of screening US citizens in India, we also impose our *visa* regulations etc and our authorities are there to see that they are properly complied with. They see to it that all these rules and regulations are enforced. That is taken care of automatically.

About these two persons, namely Mr. Desai and somebody else who was actually kept in jail for two or three days, we have seen press reports to that effect that this had happened. This is being looked into by our consul there on the spot as to what exactly happened. The press reports are that he was kept in jail or in custody for two or three days, and he could not execute a bond for $2000 or so. These difficulties were there, At the present moment, our consul has been told by the authorities that he had left voluntarily on his own. Whether it is true or not will be known by us only after we have received the full report.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sometimes people go to concentration camps also voluntarily :

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : These were the only points that the hon. Member had asked. The rest were only his own suggestions.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : What is being done to stop the anti-Indian propaganda in that country ?

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : (Madras North) : Will the hon. Minister tell us how many days.....

MR. SPEAKER : Let him not break the convention.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : With your permission, may I ask one question ?

MR. SPEAKER . He has already got up without permission.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : Will the hon. Minister tell us how many days he will take to furnish the full details ?

MR. SPEAKER : Let him not break the convention. This can be a submission, not a question.

12.42 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER NAVAL AND AIRCRAFT PRIZE ACT

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): I beg to lay on the table a copy of Notification No. S.R.O. 4-E (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd February, 1972. issued under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Naval and Aircraft Prize Act, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1669/72.]

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS, CIVIL, 1970-71 APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS, DEFENCE SERVICES, 1970-71, REPORTS OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA THEREON AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, BENGAL FINANCE (SALES TAX) ACT AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following reports under article 151 (1) of the constitution :—

(i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the Appropriation Accounts of the Union Government (Civil) for the year 1970-71.

(ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the Appropriation Accounts of the Union Government (Defence Services) for the year 1970-71.

(2) A copy of Appropriation Account Civil, for the year 1970-71.

(3) A copy of Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services for the year 1970-71 and Commercial Appendix thereto. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT.1670/72.]

(4) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

(i) G.S.R. 104 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 187 (E) to 192 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 383 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1671/72.]

(5) A copy of Delhi Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 4/98/66-Fin.(G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 23rd February, 1972, under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941 as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1672/72.]

(6) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—

(i) G.S.R. 105 (E) to 186 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 205 (E) to 207 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 212 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) G.S.R. 305 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th March, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(v) G.S.R. 329 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1673/72.]

DRAFT ORDERS UNDER COMPANIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS(SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Draft Orders (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 81 of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(1) Draft Order No. 33/5/72-CL. III dated the 30th March, 1972 regarding conversion of certain loan into equity share capital of M/s. Hindustan Machine Tools Limited.

(2) Draft Order No. 33/8/72-CL. III dated the 30th March, 1972 regarding conversion of certain loan into equity share capital of M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited.

(3) Draft Order No. 33/14/72-CL. III dated the 30th March, 1972 regarding conversion of certain loan into equity share capital of M/s. Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1674-72.]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF BHARAT ELECTRONICS LTD. AND BHARAT DYNAMICS LTD.

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(1) Annual Report of the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon,

(2) Annual Report of the Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad, for the year ended 31st March, 1971 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1675/72.]

COST ACCOUNTING RECORDS (ALUMINIUM) RULES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cost Accounting Records (Aluminium) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R 334 in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 1972, under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1776/72.]

KEROSENE (FIXATION OF CEILING PRICES) SECOND AMDT. ORDER

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Second Amendment Order, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 214 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1972, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1677/72]

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received the following message dated the 5th April, 1972, from the President :—

> "I have received with great satisfaction the expression of thanks by the Members of the Lok Sabha for the Address which I delivered to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 13th March, 1972."

12·46

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

> "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Cantonments (Extension of Rent Control Laws) Amendment Bill, 1972, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th April, 1972."

CANTONMENT'S (EXTENSION OF RENT CONTROL LAWS) AMENDMENT BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Cantonments (Extension of Rent Control Laws) Amendment Bill, 1972, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY : Sir, I also lay on the Table following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 30th March, 1972 :—

(1) The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1972.

(2) The Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers (Amendment) Bill, 1972.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

TWENTY THIRD AND TWENTY SEVENTH REPORTS

SHRI C. C. DESAI (Sabarkantha) : I beg to present the following reports of the Public Accounts Committee :—

(1) Twenty-third Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Sixth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) relating to National Co-operative Development Corporation (Department of Co-operation) ;

(2) Twenty-seventh Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Fourteenth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) relating to the Ministry of Education and Youth Services.

12.47 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing Monday, the 10th April, 1972, will consist of :—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper

(2) Discussion on the 20th and 21st Annual Reports of Union Public Service Commission.

(3) Discussion and voting of the Demands for Grants under the control of Ministry of

(a) Irrigation and Power

(b) Education and Social Welfare.

(c) Culture.

(d) Science and Technology.

(e) Communications.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour). May I make a submission in this connection ?

MR SPEAKER But I had not received any notice from the hon Member

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I think these things do not require previous notice

MR SPEAKER I had written to you already but I am keeping mum

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) I had written to you on a different issue.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU May I make my submission ?

MR SPEAKER Since he has not sent any notice, he may keep sitting for the time being

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I have carefully listened to it for future compliance.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे पता लगा है कि आपने मुझे वह मामला उठाने की इजाजत नहीं दी है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब उनको बिठा दिया तो आप भी बैठ जाइए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मामला बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है। आप यह स्वीकार करेंगे कि पाकिस्तान से बातचीत होने जा रही है, प्रधान मंत्री ने पत्र लिखा है..... (व्यवधान) .....मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि जो विदेश मंत्रालय की मांग है उन पर अगले हफ्ते चर्चा की जा सकती है जिससे कि सदन इस सारे मामले पर क्या सोचता है, सदन की भावनाएं प्रकट हो सकती हैं सरकार को भी जो सलाह सदन से प्राप्त करनी हो वह उसे मिल सकती है।... ..(व्यवधान)...अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगला हफ्ता भारत पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्धों पर बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देने वाला है। मैं तो चाहता था कि सरकार वक्तव्य दे कि पाकिस्तान के साथ क्या बातचीत करने जा रही है ?...(व्यवधान) ..अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप स्वीकार करेंगे कि हमें जो कुछ पता लग रहा है वह अखबारों से पता लग रहा है। जो चीज अखबारों को बताई जा सकती है क्या वह सदन को नहीं बताई जा सकती है ?

MR SPEAKER She just told them what she told this House that Government are in direct touch with Pakistan अखबारों में भी यही है। अब आपके सामने हर बात, हर चिट्ठी तो नहीं रखी जा सकती जब तक कि उसके ऊपर कोई बात नहीं बने।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE The House should not be presented with a *fait accompli* इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि अगले हफ्ते आप विदेश मंत्रालय की मांगों पर चर्चा रख लें तो दोनों बात हो जाएंगी।

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR, First of all, the Prime Minister took the House first and foremost into confidence by stating that we are in touch with Pakistan No statement was released to the Press untill that announcement was made here So there cannot be any complaint on that score

As for altering the order of business, for next week, we have already announced it and it is very difficult to change everything,

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE. Not everything.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : The Minister of External Affairs should make a statement in the House on his visit to the Soviet Union. He has made a statement outside. We are very happy he had a talk with the Press. But let him make a statement here also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : If you had permitted me, you would have been happy to here what I have to say.

MR. SPEAKER : If I relax the rule, I will have to allow others also. He can write to me. I will convey it to him.

12-52 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL CADET CORPS

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : I beg to move :

"That in pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 12 of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year commencing from the 33rd June 1972, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder",

MR. SPEAKER : The question is ;

"That in pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 12 of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year commencing from the 23rd June 1972, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder"

The motion was adopted

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : They will have both the seats.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : एक इधर मिलनी चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : If you give me full powers of nomination instead of election, I will nominate both from your side.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Only one.

MR. SPEAKER : I am in a mood to give both to you.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

REPORTED STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT COUNSEL BEFORE TAKRU COMMISSION REGARDING 66TH REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : I am thankful to you for giving me permission to raise a matter which is, in my opinion, of extreme importance, because it affects the privileges of Parliament. Since it pertains to one of the Committees of Parliament, that is to say, the Committee on Public Undertakings, I wish to bring this to the notice of the House and crave your indulgence to briefly explain what is the importance of this matter.

I had asked for permission to raise it under rule 22. You have kindly allowed me to raise it under rule 377. Nevertheless I do hold that it is a matter of privilege and I hope the House will consider it a matter to be remitted to the Committee of Privileges.

The matter refers to a report appearing in the press on the 2nd of April. It has appeared in *the Patriot* as well as in *the Hindustan Standard* of Calcutta. The two reports are identical. A slightly more appreviated report has appeared in some of the other leading dailies of the capital.

The matter referred to is the proceedings which are going on at present before the Takru Commission which, as you know, is known as the Pipeline Eaquiry Commission, in which the Indian Oil Company and two of its foreign contractors are involved. This relevant report of 2nd April states as follows : I quote :—"The Petroleum Mini-

stray's counsel J. B Dadachandji and Ram Punjwani, opposed the application," —there was an application from the other side asking for same modification in the terms of reference, that is not relevant just now,— "stating that all issues raised by the PUC had been included in the terms of reference They argued that the Commission should pay no need to the feelings and comments expressed in the report" For instance, "the PUC's charge that instead of holding the officials responsible for lapses, the Government had made persistent efforts to slur over their dereliction of duty and that a departmental enquiry shohld be held against them' was a finale on an emotional note' and no action had been recommended"

This report in the press appeared, as I said on the 2nd April On the 3rd April, the Commission was sitting as usual It is a public enquiry The members of the public are free to attend it I am a member of a committee which has been set up—a National Committee for assisting this enquiry Some observers on behalf of this committee are also attending that enquiry The press is there

On the 3rd, that is, the day after this report appeared, it is found that though both these lawyers of the Petroleum Ministry were present on the 3rd, none of them protested against this newspaper report, nobody mentioned it and nobody protested against it and nobody contradicated it, I would like to point out that during these prolonged proceedings which are going on we usually have found that the accused parties, that is to say, the foreign collaborators BECHTEL and SNAM —the IOC, the Prtioleum Ministry and Mr P R Naik have never missed any opportunity to contradict what they considered to be even the slightest error which may have crept into the newspaper reports But on the 3rd April they did not raise any question about it or mention anything about this.

I wrote to you on the 3rd, pointing out in my letter that these remarks made by the counsel amount to an utter contempt of a Committee of Parliament and is therefore derogatory to the dignity and prestige of Parliament tself. It means that the Petroleum Ministry is so resentful of the charges made by the PUC in its 66th report that it does not hesitate to call upon a Commission of Enquiry to ignore the PUC's charges and attempts to ridicule them by describing them as based on emotion For the moment, that is all I wish to say.

I would just, with you permission, quote the relevant paragraphs from the recommendation of the PUC which are being referred to as being something based on emotion and therefore not worthy of being taken into consideration

MR SPEAKER Was it presented to the House ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Yes Sir It is a famouse report.

MR SPEAKER : On what date ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In April, 1970

MR SPEAKER It was taken up when I was the Chairman (*Interruption*)

SHRI G VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) And at that time he resigned,

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA This is the 66th report which constitutes the basis of the whole Takru Commission of Enquiry, it was set up because of this report I shall read out only one paragraph from their recommendations which you will kindly consider in the proper context as to whether it can be dismissed in the way in which the counsel of the Petroleum Minist y has sought to dismiss it

> "The Committee are distressed to find, after a careful examination of all the papers and other evidence on record that there have been serious lapses and dereliction of duty by the then officers of the Indian Refineries Limited and the Ministry in the discharge of their responsibilities in executing the pipeline project"

> "The Committee have pointed out several instances where the Managing Director exceeded the authority available to him They have noted with regret that the Board of Management and the Ministry were not vigilant

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

enough to check firmly and in time this excessive use of authority by them."

This is the ultimate concluding paragraph of the Committee's recommendations :

"The Committee also feel compelled to record their feeling...

this is the feeling to which they are objecting, and saying that it should not be given serious consideration...

" that, instead of holding the officers responsible for their lapses, there appears to have been a persistent effort to slur over their dereliction of duty and to fix the responsibility, though copious facts to substantiate such lapses have come on record The Committee would, therefore, like the Government to take immediate steps to bring to book the guilty officers on the basis of the evidence that is already available The least that could be done is to proceed departmentally without delay against the officers concerned under the relevant Government Servants Conduct Rules The Committee feel that Government, in the large interests of the public sector, should not allow a feeling to go around that officers can commit such grave lapses and indulge in dereliction of duty with impunity and go unpunished "

According to the press report, the Counsel for the Petroleum Ministry has said that the Commision should pay no heed to the feelings and comments expressed in the Report That refers to the paragraph which I have just quoted And they say that the PUC's charge that instead of holding the officers responsible for their lapses, Government have made a persistent effort to slur over their dereliction of duty and that a departmental enquiry should be held against them, is merely a finale on an emotional note and no action has been recommended

I submit that this is something which is really the height of effrontery. This Government and the PUC are both creatures of the same Constitution to which all of us owe allegiance. and here the Ministry of Petroleum comes forward, through its Counsel, and seeks to ridicule and belittle this Report of the PUC, and urges upon the Chairman of the Enquiry Commission not to take it into consideration I say they have no business to do this. They have exceeded their prerogatives and their rights, and this amounts to a definite breach of privilege of the Committee and, therefore, breach of privilege of Parliament And I would request you to take this into consideration and forward it to the Committee of Privile es so that they may go further into the details of the matter

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) अध्यक्ष महोदय श्री गुप्त जी ने कहा कि आपने उन्हे प्रिवलेज मोशन के रूप मे मामला उठाने की इजाजत नही दी है । 377 मे तो जो क्वाइट आफ आडर नही है वह उठाया जा सकता है । लेकिन मैंने जो कुछ सुना है .

MR SPEAKER I am going to make certain observations, and after that you can make your comments

SHRI S M BENERJEE (Kanpur) You have very kindly allowed it under rule 377, but the rule says ,

"A member who wishes to bring to the notice of the House any matter which is not a point of order "

MR SPEAKER Does the Mmistrr want to say something ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H R GOKHALE) Yes, I want to clarify the position

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मुझे आपत्ति है । मंत्री जी अभी कहा तस्वीर मे आते है?

MR SPEAKER Let me listen to him

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या फैक्ट्स के बारे मे कोई डिसप्यूट है ?

MR SPEAKER . In my opinion, there is no dispute.

SHRI H R GOKHALE : On the facts, there is dispute

SHRI S M BANERJEE : I move a motion here and now that it be referred to the Privileges Committee

SHRI H R GOKHALE . Much that the hon Member said would have some substance if the newspaper report to which reference was made was correct. But I want to make the position clear on the basis of the enquiries which I have made

It is true that two Counsel are appearing for the Ministry before the Takru Commission, and the two Counsel are Mr K V. Dadachandi and Mr Ram Panjwani After this was brought to my notice by the hon Member, I have looked into the matter carefully I have asked both the Counsel as to the facts in the matter

Both have stated that the newspaper report in question is wrong and distorted and that they never uttered the expressions imputed to them in the newspaper report or any expressions derogatory to the Committee on Public Undertakings

13-00 hrs

The whole question arose on the day of the hearing when the Commission was hearing an application by the National Committee and by Mr Arun Roy Chowdhury that the terms of reference were adequate and the parties were arguing on this question whether the terms of reference were adequate or not The contention made by the counsel of the ministry before the Commission was that the terms of reference are wide enough to take all possible matters which are relatable to the recommendations made in the 66th Report of the Public Undertakings Committee Therefore, the dispute was whether the terms of reference need further eleboration or as they are sufficient to take in all matters, I would submit that the counsel certainly had the right to interpret what was the recommendation contained in the 66th Report The paragraph to which reference was made by the hon. member is certainly the relevant paragraph. There the word used is that they have a "feeling" etc The argument before the Commission was that this was only a record of an impression which the committee had formed, but this was not a positive finding or a recommendation, because it was argued, wherever the committee wanted to make a recommendation or a positive finding, they have specifically said so But in this paragraph they have only recorded a feeling, which means it was not a recommendation or a finding but an impression which the committee had formed on the basis of the evidence placed before them This was the only thing said before the Commission according to the two counsels.

Going back to the history of the enquiry, everywhere at every stage, it has been the position taken by us that the very basis of this enquiry are the findings made in the 66th report The object with which this enquiry was set up was to find out whether the recommendations made in the 66th report can be justified on evidence after hearing all the parties or not At no time had the Government taken up the position that the 66th report was irrelevant and should not be looked into and so on Even in the written reply filed in answer to an application of Mr Arun Roy Chowdhury and the National Committee by one of the counsels appearing for the Goverment, the posttion taken was the same, viz , the basis of the whole enquiry is the 66th report of the Public Undertakings Committee The difference was only this which part of it is the recommendation or finding and which part is merely recording an impression Surely, the counsel had the right to argue this before the Commission When I called both the counsels and asked for their clarification, both of them told me this. They have written to me also Mr Panjwani has stated that the contention of the counsel of the ministry was that the terms of reference were wide and comprehensive enough to cover all the recommendations and suggestions of the committee and the PUC report is the basic document out of which the terms of reference have arisen and which has given rise to the Pipeline Inquiry Commission Mr. Dadachandji also took up the same attitude. I would rather quote what he himself has written :

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE : What is he reading ? Is he reading from the record of the proceedings of the court ?

SHRI H.R. GOKHALE : I have certainly a right to tell the House what Mr, Dadachandji has told me.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE : We are interested in knowing what the counsels told the court, not in what they told the minister. Is there any record of the proceedings of the court or not ?

MR, SPEAKER : Let me listen to what he says about what they told the court.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE : We cannot go by what they told the minister. A court of inquiry has been set up and there must be a verbatim report of the proceedings before the court.

MR. SPEAKER : Do you think I cannot hear him ? I have to hear him.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE : This is irrelevant. The house has nothing to do with what they told the minister.

MR. SPEAKER ; I have to listen to him.

SHRI H.R. GOKHALE : What is relevant is what the lawyers told the court. My enquiry about what they told the court shaws that they did not tell the court what is reported in the newspapers. They categorically denied it.

MR. SPEAKER : The newspapers are *Sunday Standard* and *Hindustan Times*.

AN HON. MEMBER : And also *Patriot*.

MR. SPEAKER : And yet they say that all the three papers are wrong and they are right ?

SHRI H.R. GOKHALE : The particular language employed by the newspapers as having been used by the two counsel, if proved, might give rise to some substance in the contention made by the hon.Member. The two counsel were specifically asked whether they have uttered those words. Both of them have categorically said that they have not used those words. Then they were asked what they have said. They have said that the basic foundation of the whole enquiry before the Commission was the 6/th Report. That has been the attitude of the government from the beginning. They have argued that the terms of reference are so wide that everything can be taken up and there is no necessity for further expanding the terms of reference. So, the words have not been uttered by them. Therefore, so far as the government is concerned, I would submit that government want a fullest possible enquiry to be made with reference to those matters which are referred to the Commission. It could never have been the attitude of the government to say that the PU Report should be brushed aside, or should not be looked at, or it is only an emotional finale of what they have said earlier. The only thing they have said was the interpretation of that particular paragraph, saying it is not a recommendation. It is for the court to decide whether it was a recommendation or not. That is all I have to submit, So, I would say that there is no basis for the complaint which the hon. Member has made.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Apart from the other irrelevancies which the Minister has indulged in, the point at issue is that he is denying that the counsels have uttered these words which have appeared in the press report. That is all, and that is what we are concerned with. Naturally, one way of checking them would be to ask the Chairman of the Commission himself. It cannot be done by this House. That has to be done by a committee.

Secondly, if I may be permitted by you, Sir, I may say this. The source of the report appearing in the press is UNI. The UNI. report has appeared in the press, including these words which are denied by the Minister. The representative of the UNI, Shri Mahendra Ved, was the gentleman who was attending the Commission of Inquiry. I will read out a letter which he has addressed on the 5th of April 1972 to the Chairman of the Commission. It says :

> "Late in the afternoon yesterday, I was informed by the Secretary to the Commission. Mr. Israni, that Chairman had expressed a desire that I should contact him. I had, accordingly, rung up the Chairman immediately.

I was informed by the Chairman that some one had brought to the Commission's notice that the report of the Commission's proceedings appearing in *Patriot* dated April 2, 1972, contained 'wrong quotations' The word finale' was specifically mentioned in this context

> I had informed the Chairman that the word 'finale' was used by Mr J B Dadachanji, Counsel for the Petroleum Ministry while making his sub-missions on 1st April My notebook in which I had taken down the detailed proceedings, the following quatation was recorded 'regarding 12, only feelings have been expressed in a "finale" on an emotional note No action recommended It is outside the scope "

The Chairman during our conversation was apparently satisfied that nothing was misquoted or quoted out of context

> I understand that Counsel for the Petroleum Ministry has filed a complaint in connection with the above I shall be grateful if a copy of the same is furnished to me for my records and appropriate action "

This is the position as regards the correspondent Now I would just say one thing more and conclude In the reply of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, Government of India to the application dated 21st March 1972 of the National Committee and Shri Arun Roy Chowdhury for reconsideration of the terms of reference and their scope, which is a published document a copy of which I have with me, it is stated at page 7, para 18 :

> "The PUC Report merely records a feeling that a section of officers slurred over the illegal actions of the guilty officers who were involved in the two contracts. The word 'feeling' is significant. PUC has not formed an opinion The PUC Report has not recommended to the Government to investigate and enquire into the slurring over by certain officers of Government/ IRL/IOC".

This is their own written document It was when Mr Dadachanji was elaborating this and making his oral submission before the Commission that he was reported to have made these observations which have appeared in the papers This is circumstantial evidence and there is the evidence of the representative of the UNI What remains is the evidence of the Chairman of the Commission I do not know if he maintains an independent stenographic record or not.

That has to be checked from him But I would submit that all these matters as they stand can only be gone into by privileges Committee I would request you to give your serious considration to this matter

SHRI K MANOHARAN (Madras North) I support the contention made by Shri Inderjit Gupta (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : It is dangerous for us to sit in judgment on his issue (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER Order, order You are making suggestions without listening to me That is the pity of it You want to go on speaking, you do not want to listen to me

श्री अटल विहारी वाजपेयी : विधि मंत्री ने जो कुछ कहा वह आपने सुन लिया । वकीलों ने विधि मंत्री को क्या कहा, इसके आधार पर यह हाउस फैसला नहीं कर सकता ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लीडर आफ ए पार्टी खड़ा रहे तो मैं बैठ जाता हूं ।

श्री अटल विहारी वाजपेयी आप कुछ कहते नहीं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आपका ख्याल है । आप कहने ही नहीं दे रहे है । एक सैकिन्ड का वक्त नहीं देते है । एक खत्म नहीं होता, दूसरा शुरू कर देता है ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta has in a very lucid manner explained the whole position to me Actually, I was of this opinion, and I am still of this opinion, that it should go to

[Mr. Speaker]

the Privileges Committee. (*Interruptions*) Listen to me please. You keep on speaking the whole day and, when the Speaker gets an opportunity to speak, you do not allow a moment to him.

Besides Shri Indrajit Gupta's obseravations, I had examined this point a bit earlier. There is a lot of background to this question. If there were no contradictions brought by the Minister, I would have straightway admitted it under Rule 222. I am going to admit it. But before doing that, we have a convention which we have been following very faithfully all this time and all these years that whenever a newspaper report is contradicted and there is a dispute about the veracity or the truth about the newspaper report, we refer that to the paper concerned and invite their comment..

I am very happy that Indrajit Gupta had quoted the report of the UNI Correspondent. But for the sake of formality or convention, I advise Shri Indrajit Gupta that for the present, he should come under Rule 377, for a day or so, or three days, till I receive the comments from the newspaper concerned and, after that, I will admit it as a privilege motion. We have to complete this formality. There is nothing wrong about it. We have been following it...(*Interruptions*) Kindly suppress your oratory for a short time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE ; This is a privilege motion, not against the press..... (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER : Of course, we have to observe this. We want to have their comments. I fail to understand how all the three newspapers could be wrong and only the Counsel could be correct. That is the reason. We have to listen to them. These are distinguished Counsels. They should have at least the basic knowledge of the privileges and rights of this House. I am sitting here as the custodian of the privileges and rights of this House.

I have not relished what was said by them. They are taking shelter under certain words, that it was the feeling. The report, as it appears, is that all of them who were members of the Committee made these observations under emotional stresses I happened to be the Chairman of the Committee on Public Under-takings before I took over as Speaker, and this matter was taken over by them. I very well remember. At least I do not count myself as an emotional Chairmhn; and the members of the Committee were also not emotional. Mr, Gokhale, I never acted with emotion so far as the decisions of the Committee were concerned. I remmber, there were no emotional members on the Committee. We were advised by the Auditor-General, we were advised by the other audit officers; the Heads of Departments normally attended; our own officers attended; and after a lot of discussion and consideration, we came to certain conclusions and those conclusions were cast in a very polite language. But that does not mean that, if we expressed in a fine language, in a very cultural language, you could relegate it to the position of "feelings". This is an august committee of the House. All these committees represent the whole House and they have the same privileges, the same protection, as the House iiself, and if the Minister or anybody else belonging to this House starts like other bureaucrats protecting the Department and accepting the interpretations like this, of course, that will be a very sad day. We expect you and other Ministers also to be on our side, on the side of the House, rather than on their side. If such a big thing as had happened in 'pipeline' were just to be covered like this, I cannot express my feelings how pained I was to go through what happened in 'pipeline' case. After all, it was the Committee's duty to point out certain deficiencies, whatever had happened, and if the observations of the Committee were to be treated so lightly and if the sovereignty of the House were to be subjected to the whims of the bureaucrats, God help us! So, what I am proposing to do is that I will have the version from those papers—(*Interruptions*) I must follow the convention; we have to get it...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : They did not make the charge. Let us move a privilege motion against the Press... *Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Let the Committee find out.

MR SPEAKER : I have made my observations. I pass on to the next item . (*Interruptions*) I am sending for the comments of the papers. I will take it up again after I have received the comments from the papers.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कमीशन का भी रिकार्ड मंगाया जाए। वकीलो ने कमिशन के सामने क्या कहा यह भी हमारे सामने आ जाना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कमिशन का रिकार्ड तो तब देखें अगर मेरे मन में कोई शक हो कि नहीं कहा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पेपर से मांगने का क्या मतलब है ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What is this procedure, Sir ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This onerous task of sifting of the evidence and finding it out cannot be done by you or by this House.

MR SPEAKER : I am not going to sift the record. When the comments come, I will put them before the House and I will go by your decision (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S M. BANERJEE : I rise on a point of order.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप अखबार की बात कह रहे है । अखबार वाले कहेंगे कि यू एन आई ने उनको मैसेज दिया और उसको उन्होंने छापा यू एन आई का कहना यह है कि यह बात वकीलो ने वहां कमिशन के सामने कही । सवाल यह है कि यह बात कही या नही कही । यह तो कमिशन के रिकार्ड को देखने से ही पता लग सकता है । मैं नही समझता हूं कि समाचार पत्र इस में आपको क्या स्पष्टीकरण दे सकते हैं । आप मंत्री महोदय से कहें कि कमीशन के सामने जो भी प्रोसीडिंग्ज हुई, जो भी कार्यवाही हुई, उस की एक प्रति आप को दे दें, ताकि आप पता लगा लें कि क्या कहा गया है, क्या नही कहा गया है ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : In case they do not maintain verbatim report of the proceedings, it is very dangerous for us (*Interruptions*) Why are you placing on our shoulders the responsibility of sitting in judgement, at your own command, over this (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It will be unnecessarily time-consuming if you go through the papers because it is an Agency report, it is not a report from the correspondent of a particular paper. Only UNI has reported it, nobody else

MR SPEAKER : I am going to have it direct from the UNI

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE . And also from the Commission

SHRI S M BANERJEE : The UNI report has been published in many newspapers, some of which might have been correct, some may not (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER ; No, no. I am not going to allow anything more.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE Kindly hear us. After all, the proceedings of the House are governed under some Rules. Under what rule

MR. SPEAKER : No, please. Next item-Mr. Gokhale.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU . Again Mr. Gokhale;

13.22 hours

ADMINISTRATORS-GENERAL (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1972,

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Admmistrators-General Act, 1963,

[Shri H. R. Gokhale]

as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the Bill seeks to replace the Ordinance which was issued on the 25th February, 1972.

Under the existing law, there are three alternative modes by which the title of a person claiming a debt by succession to a deceased person can be established. One is obtaining a probate or letters of administration evidencing the grant to the claimant of administration to the estate of the deceased. The second mode is by obtaining a succession certificate under Part X of the Indian Succession Act and having the debt specified therein and the third one is by obtaining a certificate under the Administrators-General Act, 1963.

The third of these modes, namely, obtaining a certificate under the Administrators-General Act, 1963. is the most simple and expeditious and least expensive of the there modes.

Under Sec 29 of the Administrators-General Act, 1963, a certificate for the purpose of claiming title to the assets left by a deceased person can be obtained only in those cases where the value of such assets excluding any some of money deposited in a Government Savings Bank or in any provident fund to which the provisions of the Provident Funds Act, 1925 apply, did not at the date of death of such person exceed in the whole Rs. 5000. This amount was initially Rs. 1000. Later on, it was increased to Rs. 2000 in 1926 and later, it was raised to Rs. 5000 on the recommendation of the Law Commission.

The widows' Association of Chandigarh represented on behalf of widows in general and war widows in particular, that the aforementioned monetary limit of Rs. 5000 should be increased. The difficulties pointed out by the Widows' Association were found genuine requiring sympathetic consideration. This is all the more so in view of the duty the nation owes to war widows.

It was, therefore, considered that if the provisions of Sec. 29 of the Administrators-General Act, 1963, are to serve the purpose for which they have been all along intended, it is only fair that the monetory limit of Rs. 5000 should be increased to Rs. 15,000, especially, when such an increase is not likely to result in any financial burden on the State Exchequer. Accordingly, Sec. 29 and other relevant provisions of the Act were amended by promulgating the Administrators General (Amendment) Ordinance, 1972, on February 25, 1972. The present Bill seeks to replace the Ordinance by an Act of Parliament. I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House;

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Administrators-General Act, 1963, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

We have got one hour for this. I have received certain names...

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : This is a non-controversial bill.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan) : We welcome this measure in the context of the present situation. The amount of Rs. 5,000 has proved to be inadequate, especially in the present context because after the last war many of the war widows find it difficult to obtain succession certificates etc. Not only is the procedure cumbersome, but it is more costly. Therefore we support this proposal for raising the limit from Rs. 5000 to Rs, 15,000. At the same time what we would suggest is that the procedure must also be simplified Under Section 31 it is said that the Administrator-General has to be satisfied. Some procedure should be laid down to simplify all these matters, not to ask for too many details.

There are one or two aspects to which we must pay our attention. One is the case of stamp duties and court fees. Court fees have to be paid ; stamp duties have to be paid. Of course, the Minister may say, it is for the State Government to fix the rate of stamp duty and court fee. Surely the Central Government can approach the State Governments to

reduce fees in respect of the war widows. The hon Minister mentioned about the representation from Widows' Association of Chandigarh, on behalf of the widows in general and war widows in particular. It is one of the very rare instances where an ordinance has been promulgated, on quite justifiable grounds.

Sir, the country is grateful to our jawans who have laid down their lives. We salute them for what they have done in service of the country. We feel that so far as war widows are concerned, suitable provisions should be made ; apart from giving them some fringe benefits, they should get some immediate benefits on the death of the jawans. Government should take up the responsibility and care of looking after the family for 5 years or 10 years. There are various factors like maintenance of the family, provision for children's education etc. All these things will have to be looked into.

In the background of the situation in which this Bill has been brought forward, we welcome this measure, but we wish to submit that this has got to be tackled as a part of the much greater social obligation to these families and fringe beaefits should not be treated as total benefits. With these words I support the Bill.

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM (Coimbatore) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the Communist Party of India, I welcome this amendment and I appreciate the responsiveness of the Government in this matter.

MR. SPEAKER : If the speeches are going to be so short, I think, we can pass the Bill before we adjourn for lunch—Shri E. R. Krishnan. How much time will he take ?

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem) : 3 or 4 minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : You may speak after lunch. We adjoining for lunch to reassemble at 2.30 P. M.

13.29 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at thirty-five minutes past Foureen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ADMINISTRATORS GENERAL (AMENDMENT) BILL-*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri E R. Krishnan.

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, on the Administrators-General (Amendment) Bill, 1972.

Sir, it is universally acknowledged that law should be an instrument of assistance to the people in solving their problems and it should never be a hindrance to the day to day life of the people. The Central Government is a huge machinery and there is no doubt that the laws are formulated and enacted after a thorough examination and study of the hardships of the people and the remedial measures to be taken in finding an ever-lasting solution to them.

If a widow of the deceased wants to utilise the assets left by the deceased and in case the assets on the date of death does not exceed in the whole Rs 5000, then the Administrator-General is empowered to issue a certificate to the widow and after that only she can utilise the assets left by the deceased. This amending bill has been necessitated by the representation of the Widows Association of Chandigarh on behalf of the widows in general and war widows in particular that the monetary limit of Rs. 5000 should be increased. The Government propose in this Bill to enhance the monetary limit to Rs. 15,000. The Government have now realised that the nation owes a duty to war widows. I appreciate this lofty sentiment.

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*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri E.R. Krishnan]

I wish to say here that the principal Act, Administrators-General Act was brought into force in the year 1963. I do not know whether the provisions of this Act were given retrospective effect to war widows on account of Chinese Aggression in 1962. I would also like to know whether the 1965 Indo-Pak war widows in our country did not seek these concessions. It looks as though that even this time if the Widows Association of Chandigarh has not represented to the Government, the widows would be continuing with this disadvantage. I would say that it is wrong on the part of the Government not to have realised the difficulties *suo motu* and they should not have taken any action till the Widows Association represented to them. The Government have got not only the duty to enact legislation in order to find a solution to the problems of the solution but also they should see, while implementing the legislation, what more is needed in solving the problems of the people.

I felt ashamed when I read the following in the Statement of Objects and Reasons incorporated in this Bill.

> The difficulties pointed out by the Widows Association were found genuine requiring sympathetic consideration. This is all the more so in view of the duty which the nation owes to war widows.

It is strange that the Government should have realised the duty of the nation to war widows after the Widows Association has represented to the Government about their problems. All these years the Government were unaware of the problems faced by widows. Suddenly they woke up and perhaps in their anxiety to make up for the lost time, the President acting on behalf of the Government promulgated the Ordinance on 25th February 1972, just 18 days before the Lok Sabha is to meet. Legislating through presidential ordinance is not a healthy democratic convention and in fact it is in a way treating the Parliament with contempt. The hon. Minister may plead that the Ordinance was promulgated just to extend immediate assistance to the war widows. If the Widows Association of Chandigarh had not represented to the Government, even this Presidential Ordinance would not have been promulgated. It was left to the War Widows Association of Chandigarh to point out to the Government their duty to those who had sacrificed their lief in protecting the country's territorial integrity.

In my State, Tamil Nadu, if the widows—I am referring to widows other than war widows—want to have the assets of the deceased, they have to approach a Court through an Advocate for getting the succession certificate. This causes not only inordinate delay but also leads to unnecessary expenditure. The unfortunate and miserable widows, who have lost their breadwinners, are made to run between the Court and the Advocate's house any number of times if the succession certificate is to be obtained.

I would appeal to the hon. Minister that a suitable legislation is to be formulated with a view to helping the windows throughout the country. I am sure that what is obtaining in Tamil Nadu will be getting repeated in other States also. I do not know whether it will be at all possible to have any provision in this Bill itself for helping these unfortunate widows. But, I would request the hon. Minister to give his thought to this problem and formulate legislative proposals for helping the widows throughout the country.

Though the presidential ordinance is against democratic traditions, I welcome this Bill because the war widows are going to be given the much needed relief and help through this Bill. I support this Bill on behalf of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस भावना से मंत्री महोदय ने यह विधेयक यहां पर प्रस्तुत किया है मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूं। इसके पीछे जो सदभाव निहित है वह स्वागत योग्य है। विधवायें चाहे फिर कोई हो किन्तु जिनके पतियों ने युद्ध के दौरान वीरगति प्राप्त की है वे हों प्रति किसी न किसी रूप में सहानुभूति और विशेष व्यवहार होना।

आवश्यक है। इसी उद्देश्य से यहां पर बिल प्रस्तुत किया किया गया है और जिसके जरिए चाहा गया है कि पाच हजार तक की धनराशि हैं उसको बढाकर 15 हजार कर दिया जाय। इस अवसर का लाभ लेते हुए मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि जैसा कि राज्य सभा मे हमारे मन्त्री महोदय श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी ने कहा है कि कुछ स्टेट्स ऐसी है जो इस प्रकार के अधिनियम का उपयोग नहीं करती हैं या वहा के लोगो को उसकी जानकारी नही है तो मैं नही जानता कि किन किन राज्यो मे ऐसा नही हो रहा है परन्तु जिस राज्य मे मैं आता हू अर्थात मध्य प्रदेश, मेरी जानकारी मे है कि वहा पर इसका कोई उपयोग नही हो रहा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि यदि किसी प्रकार की सहूलियत या सुविधा किसी कारण से आप देना चाहते है तो उसका उपयोग समान रूप से सारे देश मे होना चाहिए क्योकि तभी उसकी उपयोगिता सिद्ध होती है अन्यथा किसी कारण से कही पर जो विधवा, निराश्रित है उनको वह सुविध नही मिल पाती है तो फिर यह वास्तव मे सुविधा नही रहती है।

एक विषय की ओर मैं मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान और आकर्षित करना चाहता हू कि सामान्य प्रक्रिया के अनुसार उत्तराधिकार प्रमाणपत्र के लिए एक पेटीशन दर्ज करनी पडती है वह शपथ पत्र के साथ होती है स्टेट्स मे स्टेम्प ड्यूटी के अनुसार स्टेम्प लगाने की प्रक्रिया भी अपनाई जायेगी परन्तु यदि उसको इन विधवाओ के मामले मे निकाल दिया जाये और स्टेट्स से कहा जाए कि स्टेम्प ड्यूटी समाप्त कर दे, वह निःशुल्क रहे तथा सामान्य प्रक्रिया शपथ पत्र आदि की वही रहे तो मैं समझता हूं यह प्रस्तुत विधेयक अधिक उपयोगी हो सकता है अन्यथा कुछ क्षेत्रो मे ही इसका लाभ उठाया जा सकता है।

मैं मन्त्री महोदय से एक बात और जानना चाहता हूं। यह ठीक है कि चण्डीगढ़ मे विधवाओं के समूह ने या किसी संघ ने उनसे आग्रह किया किया कि पाच हजार की राशि बहुत कम होती है इसको 15 हजार तक बढाना चाहिए लेकिन क्या सरकार का यह दायित्व नही था कि इन सारी परिस्थितियों मे यह स्वयं निर्णय लेती ? ला कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के बाद, जिसमे उन्होने कहा कि इसको बढा दिया जाये तो बढा दी, उसके बाद फिर से उन्होने आग्रह किया तो फिर बढ़ा दिया लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हू कि 25 फरवरी को इस प्रकार का अध्यादेश लाया गया तबसे लेकर आज तक कितने लोगो ने इसका लाभ उठाया ? अन्यथा जैसा मैंने प्रारम्भ कहा कि यह स्वागत योग्य कदम है परन्तु या तो सरकार स्वय पहले कदम उठाती अथवा 13 तारीख से पार्लियामेट का सत्र चालू होने वाला था और सरकार दस-पाच दिन ठहर सकती थी। सरकार को अध्यादेश निकालने का अधिकार है परन्तु उसको इस प्रकार से दुरुपयोग करने की बात समझ मे नही आती है। ऐसी स्थिति मे मन्त्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इसके कारण कितने लोगो को लाभ पहूचा है, कितने केसेज किन किन क्षेत्रो मे निपटाए गए हैं 25 फरवरी और 13 मार्च के मध्य।

अन्त मे मैं दो बातो की ओर ध्यान दिलाते हुए कि सारे देश मे समान रूप से इसका उपयोग किया जाए तथा स्टेम्प ड्यूटी के सम्बन्ध मे रियायत दी जाए, उसको माफ किया तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI H R GOKHALE : Sir, I am obliged to the hon. Members who participated in the debate all of whom supported the Bill. It has been said that this measure was undertaken because of representation made by the Widow's Association in Chandigarh. It is true that the immediate cause of moving this was the representation of the widows, but I do not think that otherwise also the Government would not have considered this. In any case, as soon as this was brought to the notice of the

[Shri H.R. Gokhale]

Government, the Government moved quickly and brought this measure in the form of an ordinance.

Another argument made was that this law should be applicable uniformly to all the States.

It is applicable to all the States. If in any State advantage of this law is not taken, it is unfortunate, but the law is applicable to all the States, and not only widows, but all those who are claimants of assets which are below Rs. 15,000 will be entitled to take advantage of this, whether they are widows or not. The reference to widows was only for this reason that the benefit which would immediately accrue would be to the windows, particularly the war widows, who are in need of recovering these assets as early as possible. Otherwise, for a small amount less than Rs. 15,000 they would have to follow the procedure by going to ordinary courts, obtaining a succession certificate and so on and so forth. So, it was thought that at least in these cases an expeditious and less expensive remedy should be provided, and I appreciate the support which the hon. Members have given to this Bill.

It has been said that in Madhya Pradesh the law is not enforced. I am not quite sure whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has appointed an Administrator-General or not, but since it is stated that it is not in force there, we will find out and bring it to the notice of all the States the necessity of giving effect to this Act, so that all concerned in all the States will be able to take advantage of this.

It is said that the provisions as to stamp duty, court fee etc. should be exempted. As far as I know, in this procedure the liability in respect of stamp duty or court fees is very negligible. It is not like on ordinary suit in which advalorem stamp duty has to be paid. The procedure is very simple. As the hon. Member himself said, by way of an affidevit an application can be started before the Administrator-General. In any case, stamp duty and court fees are State subject, but I am quite sure that the State Governments will keep this in mind and wherever the court fees or the stamp duty is more, they will bring them in line with the main obectives now sought to be met. It is true that we could have waited till the 13th because the Ordinance was brought only a few days before that, but the demand, particularly of the war widows, was so pressing and some of them had no means to depend upon. Money which was lying in the names of the deceased in various banks by way of deposits etc., had to be claimed, and the banks would not pay them unless a certificate was produced. Therefore, we thought a measure like this would be supported by all, as indeed it has been supported, aud it was necessary to do it as early as possib e, without waiting for Parliament to assemble. This is a measure on which Government did not expect any controversy, audit has been proved by the debate today. So, I hope that Members will appreciate that urgent action in the matter was necessary.

I once again thank all the hon. Members for supporting the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Administrators-General Act, 1963, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

> "That Clauses 2, 3 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopled.

Clauses 2, 3 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I move:

> "That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

> "That the Bill be passed."

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक क्लेरिफिकेशन चाहिए। मैं फिर से ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि चौधरी साहब ने जो कहा है :

"The second is that in some States the people are not aware of the provisions of this Act."

दूसरे उन्होंने कहा है।

"If some States have failed in that, I am sorry. I shall take up the matter with the States and request them to take action."

तो सभी स्टेट्स में समान रूप से कदम उठाये जाये इसके लिए क्या आप कोई निश्चित निर्देश भेजेंगे ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I appreciate this. We will do all that is possible to see that it is implemented.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14·50 hrs.

PUBLIC WAKFS (EXTENSION OFLIMITATION) DELHI AMENDMENT) BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Act, 1959, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

The partition of the country had created a peculiar problem for the wakf properties. To save the title of the true owners from being extinguished if the properties were in adverse possession for twelve years or more, the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Act, 1959, was enacted to extend upto the 15th August, 1967, the period of limitation in respect of suits for the recovery of possession of any immoveable property forming part of a Public Wakf in any case where the dispossession had taken place or possession had discontinued at any time between the 15th August, 1947, the date of partition and the 7th May, 1954, the date from which power to declare any property as evacuee property under the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950, ceased. This was done to enable the Wakf Boards constituted under the Wakf Act, 1954 and other interested persons to institute suits for recovery of such wakf properties. These were pressing demands from the State Governments as well as from the State Wakf Boards for further extension in the limitation period. A very important feature was the fact that a survey of wakfs properties envisaged by the Wakf Act, 1954 which would furnish relevant details of the trespassed properties to the Board and others had not been completed. The period of limitation was, therefore, further extended twice by the Central Government by the amending Acts of 1967 and 1969. This last extended period expired on 31 12-1970.

Upto the expiry of the period of limitation i.e. 31st December, 1970, about 2000 recovery suits had been filed by various wakf Boards and others in the country. Also, the survey of wakfs was also completed or nearing completion in most of the States. It was, therefore, felt that further extension by the Central enactment was not necessary. The wakf Boards were advised that in case any of the Boards still felt the necessity of further extension, it may approach the concerned State Government with relevant facts and figures for extending the limitation period by way of issue of a local amendment to the Public Wakfs (Extension of Link Limitation) Act, 1959. Accordingly, on requests of the State Wakf Boards, the Governments of Kerala and Haryana have passed local enactments extending the period of limitation by two years and one year respectively, i. e. upto 31st December, 1972 and 31st December 1971.

The Delhi Wakf Board approached the Delhi Administration for a further extension in the period of limitation on the grounds that there were more than 200 pro-

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

perties where legal action was yet to be taken by the Board and many more properties may still come to the notice of the Board with the full completion of the survey of wakfs in the Union Territory which was nearing the finalisation stage. The Board's request was that it will not be possible for it to institute legal proceedings in all the concerned cases owing to the very short time available under the last extended period of limitation. The request of the Board was duly supported by the Delhi Administration who recommended to the Central Government the issue of an ordinance on the subject. Accordingly, the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) (Delhi Amendment) Ordinance 1972 was passed with retrospective effect so that the benefit of extension is fully available to the Wakf Board and others in instituting legal proceedings in appropriate cases. The present Bill seeks to replace the Presidental Ordinance.

According to the latest information furnished by the Delhi Wakf Board, it has in all filed 310 recovery suits between the period 1967 to 1970. Regarding survey, the Delhi Administration has informed that the survey work was expected to be completed by the end of February, 1972, but in the meanwhile the Survey Commissioner expired on 10-2-1972 and so, that was not completed So, they have asked for further time. Hence this Bill to replace the Ordinance.

I commend the Bill for the acceptance of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER ; Motion moved :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Act), 1959, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into Consideration".

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a simple Bill which contemplates to extend the period of limitation against adverse possession of public wakfs property within the Union Territory of Delhi. This Bill is to help the Wakf Boards and the persons interested in public wakfs property to institute court cases for recovery of wakfs property which has been adversely possessed by other persons or other persons or institutions or, in some cases, public bodies also. The time, as has been suggested has been extended upto December, 1972. Though it is in excess or a bit longer than the limitation period provided under the Indian Limitation Act, still its extension of limitation period for recovery of Wakfs property is very necessary. We welcome and support this Bill for the same.

We fail to understand what circumstances have led the Government to come forward with this Bill in such a manner. It is said that the survey of wakfs property has not yet been completed. Why ? It had been envisaged in the Wakfs Board Act, 1954 that there will be a survey and, since 1954, the survey is going on but it has not yet been completed. What sort of a thing is going on with wakfs property.' It is as if there is none to look after or to take care of it. It is simply the callous attitudes on the part of the Wakfs Board and also the Congress Government in different States and their indifferent attitude towards public wakfs property.

Again, how are these Wakfs Board formed ? Mainly, the persons who have no time to devote or have no interest in the wakfs property are taken in the Board. This is only to serve the political purpose of the ruling party that some persons are nominated on the Wakfs Board. Actually, for that reason, the public wakfs property is not seriously taken care of. This may serve the political purpose of the ruling party. But this will never save the wakfs property from waste.

15 hrs.

I would also like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that actually what is happening is that public wakfs properties are being looted or embezzled or misappropriated by the vested interests in the Wakf Board or in the management of wakfs properties. If a complaint is lodged regarding any fraud or misappropriation or embezzlement of the wakfs property, what happens is that the file moves from the Wakf Board to the State Government and from the State Government to the Central Government and, again, the file goes from the

Central Government to the State Government and, ultimately, at a stage it is found that the file is lost. So, nothing happens when any such complaint is lodged When ever any fraud or misappropriation or embezzlement is detected in regard to wakfs property, no appropriate action, no effective ation, is ever taken against such a thing

I suggest that the entire management of the Wakfs Board should be overhauld The change of policy towards management of public wakfs property is a very urgent need today. There is a very serious allegation in respect of a contribution made by the Government to the Delhi Wakfs Board, about a lakh of rupees, some time back

It is alleged that, out of that Rs 1 lakh a big sum has been misappropriated This is about Roshanuddoula Masjid in Darya Ganj For maintenance of that Masjid, about Rs 1 lakh was contributed by Government, and it is said that, out of that, contribution, a big sum has been misappropriated. Because very leading Congress people are involved in it, no action has been taken for this sort of embezzlement and misappropriation.

There are several other serious complaints of misuse, fraud and misappropriation of the public wakf properties, particularly in Delhi, of Dargas, Mosques and Masjids Wherever they are lying under the management of Wakf Board, there are serious complaints of fraud and misappropriation, and no action has yet been taken I also bring all these things to the notice of the hon Minister Unless these defaults and defects are removed from the management of the Wakf Board, merely extending the time of the limitation period in support of proper management of Wakf Board will not fetch any better results So, once again, I would request the hon Minister to look into all these things in broader aspects and have an overall change in the policy of the wakf properties.

With these observations, I welcome and support this Bill ; whatever scope is provided in the Bill, I support and welcome.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली (अमरोहा) : यह एक मुख्तसिर सा बिल हमारे सामने लाया गया है। इसको स्पोर्ट तो करना ही पड़ेगा लेकिन समझ में नहीं आता है कि किस तरह से मैं इसके लिए मिनिस्टर साहब को मुबारिकबाद दूं ।

वक्फ के बारे में बहुत सी बातें कहने को है। लेकिन एक कम्प्रिहैंसिव वक्फ एमेंडमेंट बिल हाउस में आने वाला है, इस वास्ते मैं उन बातों को तब कहूंगा। इस वक्त मैं अपने को सिर्फ लिमिटेशन जो बढ़ाई गई है, इसी तक रखूंगा। मैं आपसे पहली बात तो यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वक्फ प्रापर्टी को आपने किसी की परसनल प्रापर्टी समझा है या कि उसको आपने पब्लिक प्रापर्टी समझा है। जहां तक उसके मैनेजमेंट का ताल्लुक है, जहां तक उसको चलाने का ताल्लुक है सारी चीज में हम उसको पब्लिक प्रापर्टी मानते है, इनिविजुअल की परसनल प्रापर्टी नहीं मानते है। जितनी भी सरकारी प्रापर्टी होती है उन पर अगर नाजायज कब्जा हो जाता है तो उसको हटाने के लिए कोई लिमिटेशन नहीं है, लोकल बाडीज की प्रापर्टी पर नाजायज कब्जे को हटाने के वास्ते कोई लिमिटेशन नहीं है जब भी हो नाजायज कब्जा करने वालों को बेदखल किया जा सकता है लेकिन बेचारे वक्फ ने क्या कसूर किया है कि इसके लिए एक लिमिटेशन मुकर्रर की जाती है ? इंसाफ का तकाजा यह है कि जिस तरह से सरकारी प्रापर्टी के लिए, लोकल आथोरिटी की प्रापर्टी के लिए कोई लिमिटेशन नहीं है और चाहे कितने दिनों का नाजायज कब्जा हो, उसको हटाया जा सकता है, उसको बेदखल किया जा सकता है, उसी तरह से वक्फ के लिए भी होना चाहिये। इसको भूल नहीं जाना चाहिये कि हिन्दुस्तान में वक्फ हमारे पास बहुत बड़ी अमानत है, मक्युलरिज्म का बहुत बड़ा सबूत है। वक्फों की हिफाजत करके, उनको आनर करके मैं समझता हूं कि हमने बहुत बड़े अपने फर्ज को अदा किया है। मैं उन स्टेटस के बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूं जहां पर वक्फ बोर्ड बने हुए हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, बंगाल की बात मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं लेकिन दिल्ली या दूसरे

[श्री इसहाक सम्भली]

इलाके जहां पर कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट वक्फ बोर्ड नामजद करती है, वहां के वास्ते मेरी समझ मे नही आता है कि इस तरह से लिमिटेशन बार बार बढाए जाने की बात क्यो की जाती है। कभी कहा जाता है कि एक साल लिमिटेशन पीरियड को बढ़ा दिया जाए, कभी कहा जाता है, दो साल के लिए बढ़ा दिया जाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हमारी किसी कमजोरी की निशानी है। यह हमारे लिए कोई तारीफ की बात नही है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम हिम्मत और जुर्रत के साथ जिस तरह से हमने सरकारी प्रापर्टी के लिए, लोकल आथोरिटी की प्रापर्टी के लिए कोई लिमिटेशन नही रखी है, उसी तरह से वक्फ प्रापर्टी के लिए भी न रखे। यह बात मैं मुस्लिम वक्फ्स के बारे मे ही नही कह रहा हूँ बल्कि तमाम जितने भी रिलिजस वक्फ हैं जितनी भी चैरिटेबल इस्टीट्यूशंज है, जितने भी ट्रस्ट है, सबको यह प्रिवलेज मिलना चाहिये। वैसे यह प्रिवलेज नही है, यह एक इसाफ है जिसका मैं तकाजा कर रहा हू। मेरी समझ में नही आता है कि इनमे क्यो डिस्क्रिमिनेशन किया जा रहा है। सारी जिम्मेदारियां और सारे राइट्स तो वे ही है जो सरकारी प्रापर्टी के होते है लेकिन लिमिटेशन के बारे मे यह बात नही है।

मेरा खयाल है मिनिस्टर साहब कहेंगे कि सरकार मे तीन मेम्बरो का जो एक वक्फ इनक्वायरी कमिशन बनाया है, मै भी उसका एक मेम्बर हू और उसमे यह आएगा। मैं कहता हू कि मिनिस्टर साहब इनको माफ कर दें। जो छः टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस हमको दिए गए है, उनमे कही यह नही आता है। मुझे खुशी होगी अगर वह बता दे कि इसको हम चेंज कर सकते है। हमने कवेश्चनेयर तैयार किय है और हमे उम्मीद है कि अक्तूबर तक हम अपनी रिपोर्ट आपको सबमिट कर देंगे। जहा तक मैं समझता हूं चूंकि यह चीज इसमे नही आती है, इस वास्ते मेरी आपसे दरख्वास्त है कि आप मेहरबानी करके इस पर गौर करें, आप कमीशन की रिपोर्ट काइंतजार न करें।

लिमिटेशन पीरियड बार बार बढाने से कोई फायदा नही। इसको आप बढाइये। मजबूरी है। लेकिन साथ साथ यह भी देखिये कि आज सेंट्रल गवर्नमैंट के जो नामिनेटिड वक्फ बोर्ड है उन्होने इस लिमिटेशन पीरियड का कोई फायदा उठाया है, कुछ काम इस बीच मे किया है या नही किया है। इम्प्लेमेंटेशन को भी आप देखिये। यहाँ दिल्ली म ही शायद तीन सौ तो नही लेकिन एक हजार से ऊपर केसिस होगे जिनमे मस्जिदो पर, दरगाहो पर, कब्रिस्तानो पर और दूसर प्रापर्टीज पर नाजायज कब्जे लोगो ने कर रखे है। आप जाकर देखिये सदर बाजार की मस्जिद कि किस तरह से उस पर लागो ने नाजायज कब्जा कर रखा है। जहाँ पर पालम एयरपोर्ट है वहाँ पालम गाव मे जो मस्जिद है, उस पर भी नाजायज कब्जा लोगो ने कर रखा है। दिल्ली वक्फ बोड ने कभी इस बात की क्या कोशिश की कि इन चीजो को खाली कराया जाए। इस तरह की चीजे यहाँ होते हुए जब हम देखते है तो हमे शर्म आती है। एक तरफ हम सैक्युलरिज्म का नारा लगाते है, यह कहते है कि हमारी सैक्युलर स्टेट है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हम देखते है कि मस्जिदो, इबादतगाहो, कब्रिस्तानो, दरगाहो पर आज भी नाजायज कब्जे बने हुए है। मै यह भी अर्ज कर दूं कि ये कब्जे ऐसी बात नही है कि हिन्दुओ या सिक्खो ने ही किये हो मुसलमानो ने भी नाजायज कब्जे कर रखे है। इनको हमे खाली करवाना है ताकि उस मकसद के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जा सके जिस मकसद के लिए इनको बनाया गया था। दिल्ली वक्फ बोर्ड को आप एक नमूने का बोर्ड बनाये, एक मिसाली वक्फ बोड बनाए। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पडता है कि दिल्ली वक्फ बोर्ड के अन्दर बहुत करप्शन है और उसकी हालत बहुत अबतर है। इसको मै साबित भी कर सकता हूं। क्या वजह है कि जो ये मस्जिदें है, दरगाहें है, कब्रिस्तान है, इन पर आपकी आखो के

सामने लोगो ने नाजायज कब्जे कर रखे हैं और दिल्ली वक्फ बोर्ड खमोशा बैठा हुआ है। आप छः महीने लिमिटेशन पीरीयड बढाने का बिल भी लाएंगे उसको भी हम बढाने के लिए तैयार हो जाएंगे। लेकिन मैं समझता हू कि वक्त आ गया है जब इस लिमिटेशन को आप खत्म करे। लेकिन साथ साथ मे पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब हाउस लिमिटेशन पीरियड बढाने की इजाजत दे देना है तो दिल्ली वक्फ बोर्ड उस पर कहा तक अमल करता है और कहाँ तक उसने आज तक किया है। दिल्ली हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी है। यहाँ पर इस तरह की बातो का होना सैक्युलरिज्म का मजाक है, उस पर यह एक बदनुमा धब्बा है।

मैं चाहता हू कि ये जो चीजे है इनकी तरफ तवज्जह दी जाए। यकीनन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आपको पेश हो जाएगी। लेकिन जो बात मैंने कही है उसकी आप सफाई कर दे मेरा ख्याल यह है कि शायद वह हमारी जूरिस्डिक्शन मे नही आता। अगर आता है, तो हमारी बडी खुशी होगी। लेकिन मै दरख्वास्त करूँगा कि इन दोनो बातो की तरफ खास तौर मे तवज्जह दी जाये. लिमिट न रखी जाये और जो एक्सटेंशन दिया जा रहा है, उसकी वजह मे दिल्ली के सारे औकाफ, इबादतगाहो कब्रिस्तानो और दरगाहो पर से नाजायज कब्जे को हटाया जाये और उनकी बेहतर देख-भाल की जाये। दिल्ली मे अच्छे आदमियो की कमी नही है। उनको लिया जाये और दिल्ली वक्फ बोर्ड को बेहतर बनाया जाये।

मैं इस बिल की ताईद करता हूं।

[شری اسحٰق سنبھلی (امروہا) : ایک مختصر سا بل ہمارے سامنے لایا گیا ہے۔ کمیونسٹ پارٹی اس کا سپورٹ تو کرنا چاہتی ہے لیکن سمجھ میں نہیں آتا کس طرح سے میں منسٹر صاحب کو مبارکباد دوں

وقف کے بارے میں بہت سی باتیں کہنے کو ہیں لیکن ایک کمپریہنسو وقف امینڈمینٹ بل جلد ہی ہاؤس میں آنے والا ہے۔ اس واسطے میں ان باتوں کو تب کہوں گا۔ اس وقت میں آپ سے صرف لیمیٹیشن بڑھائی گئی ہے اس تک محدود رکھوں گا۔ میں آپ سے پہلی بات یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ وقف پراپرٹی کو آپ کسی کی پرسنل پراپرٹی سمجھتے ہیں یا اس کو آپ پبلک پراپرٹی سمجھتے ہیں۔ جہاں تک اس کے مینیجمنٹ کا تعلق ہے جہاں تک اس کو چلانے کا تعلق ہے ہم سارے جیسے کہ ہم اس کو پبلک پراپرٹی مانتے ہیں۔ انڈوومنٹس کی پراپرٹیز ہیں، جتنی بھی سرکاری پراپرٹی ہوتی ہیں ان پر اگر ناجائز قبضہ ہو جاتا ہے تو اس کو ہٹانے کے لئے کوئی لیمیٹیشن نہیں ہے۔ پبلک پراپرٹی پر ناجائز قبضہ کو ہٹانے کے واسطے کوئی لیمیٹیشن نہیں ہے۔ جب بھی ہو ناجائز قبضہ کرنے والوں کو بے دخل کیا جا سکتا ہے لیکن بے چارے وقف نے کیا قصور کیا ہے کہ اس کے لئے کوئی لیمیٹیشن مقرر کی جاتی ہے۔ انصاف کا تقاضہ یہ ہے کہ جس طرح سے سرکاری پراپرٹی کے لئے اور پبلک پراپرٹی کے لئے کوئی لیمیٹیشن نہیں ہے اور چاہے کتنے دنوں کا ناجائز قبضہ ہو اس کو ہٹایا جا سکتا ہے اس کو بے دخل کیا جا سکتا ہے اسی طرح سے وقف کے لئے بھی ہونا چاہیے۔ اس کو ختم کیا جانا چاہیے کہ ہندوستان میں وقف ہمارے پاس بہت بڑی امانت ہے سیکولرزم کا بہت بڑا ثبوت ہے۔ وقفوں کی حفاظت کر کے ہم اس کو ثابت کر سکتے ہیں۔ وہ بڑے اچھے مقصد کو ادا کیا ہے۔ میں ان ڈیٹیلز کے بارے میں نہیں کہہ رہا ہوں۔ جناب ہمارے پاس بہت اچھا بندوبست ہے۔ میں مثال کی بات نہیں کر رہا ہوں لیکن وقتاً فوقتاً ہمارے علاقے میں سرکار وقف اور ڈار نامزد کرتی ہے وہاں کے واسطے میری سمجھ میں نہیں آتا ہے کس طرح سے منسٹری بار بار بڑھانے جانے کی بات کیوں کی جاتی ہے کبھی کہا جاتا ہے دو سال لیمیٹیشن بڑھا دیا جائے کبھی کہا جاتا ہے دو سال کے لئے بڑھا دیا جائے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہماری گورنمنٹ کی شان سے یہ بات بعید ہے۔ میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ اس قسم کی بات بار بار ہونی چاہیے۔ ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ ہم تمام دوسرے کے ساتھ جس طرح سے ہم نے سرکاری پراپرٹی کے لئے یا تھوڑی کی پراپرٹی کے لئے کوئی لیمیٹیشن نہیں رکھی ہے اسی طرح سے وقف پراپرٹی کے لئے بھی رکھیں۔ ساتھ میں مسلم وقف کے بارے میں یہ کہنا ہے کہ ۔۔۔۔ یہ بل ایک معمولی سا بل ہے۔ اس میں ایک ہی پیراگراف ہے۔

[illegible]

منسٹر صاحب کیسے کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ یہ ایک معمولی سا بل ہے۔ مجھے خوشی ہوگی اگر وہ بتلا دیں کہ ہم کتنی بار ایکسٹینشن دیں گے اور کب تک ہم اپنی گورنمنٹ سے ریکوسٹ کرتے رہیں گے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ گورنمنٹ اپنا فیصلہ سنائے اور امید ہے کہ آپ مہربانی کریں گے۔ آپ لیمیٹیشن کی بورڈ کا انتظار کریں۔

منسٹر صاحب : بڑھانے کا ارادہ ہے آپ کو یہ بڑھانے کی ضرورت ہے لیکن

ساتھ ۔ ابھی دیکھئے کہ آج سینٹرل گورنمنٹ کے جو امینڈمنٹ، وقف بورڈ ہیں انہوں نے اس لیمیٹیشن پیریڈ کا کوئی فائدہ اٹھایا ہے۔ کچھ کام اس بیچ میں کیا ہے یا نہیں کیا ہے ایکسٹینشن کو بھی آپ دیکھئے یہاں دلی میں ہی شاید دو تین لیکھ ایسے اویکیس ہو گئے ہیں مسجدوں پر درگاہوں پر قبرستانوں پر اور دوسری پراپرٹیز پر ناجائز قبضے لوگوں نے کئے ہیں۔ آپ جا کر دیکھئے صفدر جنگ کی مسجد کی کس طرح سے اس پر لوگوں نے ناجائز قبضہ کر رکھا ہے جہاں پر پالم ایئرپورٹ ہے وہاں پالم گاؤں میں جو مسجد ہے اس پر بھی ناجائز قبضہ لوگوں نے کر رکھا ہے دلی وقف بورڈ نے کبھی اس بات کی کیا کوشش کی کہ ان چیزوں کو حال کرایا جائے۔ اس طرح کی چیزیں یہاں ہوتے ہوئے جب ہم دیکھتے ہیں تو ہمیں شرم آتی ہے ایک طرف ہم سیکولرزم کا نعرہ لگاتے ہیں۔ کہتے ہیں کہ ہماری سیکولر سٹیٹ ہے ملک۔ دوسری طرف ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ مسجدوں عبادت گاہوں قبرستانوں درگاہوں پر آج بھی ناجائز قبضے ہوئے ہیں۔ ابھی عرض کروں کہ قبضے پٹیالہ اور اس سے کہ ہریانہ اور سکھوں نے بہت سی مسلمانوں سے بھی ناجائز قبضے کر رکھے ہیں ان کو بحال کروانا ہے۔ اس مقصد کے لئے سوال کو جانچئے جس مقصد کے لئے ان کو ساتھ لگا تھا دلی وقف بورڈ کو ایک ہونے کا ارادہ خاص ایک سالی وقف بورڈ بنائیں لیکن مجھے افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ دلی وقف بورڈ کے اندر سب کرپشن ہے اور اس کی حالت بہت بدتر ہے۔ اس کو میں ثابت بھی کر سکتا ہوں کیا وجہ ہے کہ آج تک اس دلی میں اس دستاویز میں ان سب کی آنکھوں کے سامنے لوگوں نے ناجائز قبضے کر رکھے ہیں اور دلی وقف بورڈ خاموش تماشائی بنا ہوا ہے آپ چھ مہینے لیمیٹیشن پیریڈ بڑھانے کا بل بھی لائیں گے اس کو بھی ہم منظور کر لیں گے لیکن میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ وقت آگیا ہے جب اس لیمیٹیشن کو آپ ختم کر دیجئے لیکن ساتھ ساتھ میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب ہاؤس لیمیٹیشن پیریڈ بڑھانے کی بات منظور کرتا ہے تو دلی وقف بورڈ اس پر کیسے عمل کرتا ہے اور کہاں اس نے آج تک کیا ہے۔ دلی ہندوستان کی راجدھانی ہے یہاں پر اس طرح کی باتوں کا ہونا سکولرزم کا مذاق ہے اس پر ایک بدنما دھبہ ہے

میں چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ جو چیزیں ہیں ان کی طرف توجہ دی جائے لیکن کیس کی رپورٹ آپ کو مل جائے گی اس ہاؤس میں سے کسی نے ... آپ معاف کر دیں میرا تو خیال یہی ہے کہ شاید وہ ہماری ... اس میں پیش کیا جاتا ہے تو ہم لوگ بڑی خوشی ہو گی لیکن میں درخواست کروں گا کہ ان دونوں باتوں کو خاص طور سے دھیان دیا جائے ... رکھی جائے جو اکٹیشن دیا جا رہا ہے اس کی وجہ سے دلی کے سارے وقف جائیدادوں قبرستانوں اور درگاہوں پر سے ناجائز قبضے کو ہٹایا جائے ... دلی میں اچھے آدمیوں کی کمی نہیں ہے۔ ان کو لایا جائے اور دلی وقف بورڈ کو سب سے بہتر بنایا جائے۔ میں اس بل کی تائید کرتا ہوں]

***SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem)**
Hon Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I would like to express my views on the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) (Delhi Amendment) Bill 1972.

I pay my humble tribute to the hon. Minister who has introduced this Bill in the House. As you are aware, Sir Delhi was initially a Part 'C' State and there was also a legislative assembly Then the Delhi Municipal Corporation was set up The Government of India also constituted the Metropolitan Council. We have made many experiments in the administrative set-up of Delhi Our country was partitioned in 1947, following by mass migration between India and Pakistan Only after 7 years of the horror of partition the Wakfs Boards were constituted under the Wakf Act, 1954 to recover the properties of the muslim minority people in our country In the year 1959, the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Act, 1959 was enacted with a view to extend the period of limitation upto the 15th August, 1967 in respect of suits for recovering possession of immovable properties forming part of public wakfs which were under adverse possession

As the surveys could not be completed, the period of limitation was subsequently extended upto the end of 1969 and again upto the end of 1970 When I see that even after 18 years the surveys of public wakfs properties under adverse possession have not been completed, I am strengthened in my belief that, whether it is the Central Government or the State Governments they have not honestly implemented their programmes of survey of the properties of muslim minorities in our country Now for Delhi area, as the survey is not yet completed, a further period of two years' extention is sought through this Bill But, it is to be seen whether the present generation will be alive to see the recovery of immovable properties to public wakfs, after completing the surveys and after the law suits are settled through court proceedings I am at a loss to appreciate that even for this measure recourse should be taken for a presidential ordinance Thought the Parliament has been treated discourteously, I feel that in order to show to the minorities that even the President himself is interested in safeguarding their interests and he has proved it by issuing this Ordinance

Here, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon, Minister that in some States there is no Wakf Board at all, though the Central Act was brought into force as early

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

as 1954. I am sure that the hon. Minister realises that period of 18 years is too long for taking action under the Central Act. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what action the Central Government have taken to see that the Wakf Boards are constituted in all the States so that the wakf properties are surveyed and recovered back to Public Wakfs. I am appealing to energetic hon. Minister that he should exert his good offices with the State Government that have not so far constituted Wakf Boards. It is very necessary that our minorities should get confidence in the activities of the Government.

Before I conclude I would also request him to see that the surveys in Delhi area are completed before the expiry of the extended period of two years. He should ensure that the Parliament is not again approached for further extending the period of limitation in Delhi.

With these words, I support this Bill.

श्री राम रतन शर्मा (बादा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कांग्रेस ने साम्प्रदायिकता के आधार पर 1947 में देश का बंटवारा मन्जूर किया। उस के साथ ही देश के सामने बहुत सी समस्यायें आईं और उन समस्याओं से निपटने के लिये कुछ कानून बने। इस सम्बन्ध में एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन आफ इवैकुई प्रापर्टी एक्ट, 1950, वक्फ एक्ट, 1954 और दूसरे कानून बने। पापुलेशन की अदला-बदली हुई, तरह तरह की समस्यायें पैदा हुईं और हिन्दुओं तथा मुसलमानों ने धार्मिक स्थानों की भूमि पर नाजायज कब्जा कर लिया। उन भूमियों को एडवर्स पोजेशन से बचाने के लिए वक्फ एक्ट में 1967 और 1969 में लिमिटेशन को बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से एमेंडमेंट हुए।

मैं इस बात से पूर्णतया सहमत हूं कि चूंकि हम एक सैकुलर स्टेट है, इस लिए धार्मिक स्थानों पर चाहे जिस ने भी कब्जा किया हो, उस को हटाना चाहिए था। इसी भावना के अनुसार गवर्नमेंट ने जब लिमिटेशन को रीट्रास्पेक्टिव इफेक्ट से बढ़ाया, तो उस ने एक बार फिर इस देश के एक सैकुलर स्टेट होने का उदाहरण पेश किया और माइनारिटी कम्युनिटीज की धार्मिक संस्थाओं का आदर किया।

दो बार एमेंडमेंट करने के बाद सरकार ने 1970 में कहा कि स्टेट्स इस में एमेंडमेंट कर ले। कुछ स्टेट्स ने एमेंडमेंट किये और दिल्ली के लिए एक आर्डिनेंस लाया गया। यह एक्ट 1954 से चला आ रहा है, लेकिन फिर भी आज तक सरवे कम्पलीट नहीं हुआ है। इस का क्या कारण है ? सरकार के कितने केसिज इंस्टीट्यूट करने है ? सरकार के पास जो सशीनरी है, वक्फ बोर्ड के सदस्य हैं, धार्मिक संस्थाओं में पब्लिक के लोग भी हैं, जिन में धार्मिक भावना है, जो धर्म के बारे में जागरूक है, उन्होंने इस बारे में शिकायतें भेजी होंगी। उनको लेकर सरकार ने सरवे पूरा क्यों नहीं किया ? अब कहा गया है कि दो तीन सौ केसिज और आ जायेंगे। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि 1972 तक केसिज कम्पलीट हो जायेंगे। लेकिन मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि 1972 तक तो क्या, 1976, 1977 तक भी सरकार सरवे कम्पलीट नही कर सकेगी। वह इसी तरह लिमिटेशन को बढाती जायेगी और इस तरह स्थिति को अननेसेसरिली काम्पलीकेट करती जायेगी।

अब जो दिसम्बर, 1972 तक की टाइम लिमिट बाँधी गई है, उस के अन्दर सरवे को निश्चित रूप से पूरा किया जाये। जो अधिकारी इस काम पर लगाये गये है, उनको यह डेफिनट आदेश दिया जाये कि इस के बाद लिमिटेशन को नही बढ़ाया जायेगा और अगर इस पीरियड में काम पूरा न हुआ, तो सारी जबाबदेही उन अधिकारियों की होगी।

जैसा कि मुझ से पहले बोलने वाले माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है, इन धार्मिक सस्थाओं में बहुत बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है। क्या इस का कारण यह नही है कि बिना अच्छी तरह से जांच और परख किये शासक दल से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले लोगों को वक्फ बोर्ड आदि में

[श्री राम रतन शर्मा]

दिया जाता है ? सरकार की भावना यह रहती है कि चूंकि ये लोग किसी न किसी प्रकार हम को फायदा पहुंचाते हैं, इस लिए अगर और कुछ नहीं तो इन को वक्फ बोर्ड या कमेटी का सदस्य बना दो। दिल्ली में दरियागंज की रोशनुद्दौला नाम की एक मस्जिद है। वहां के स्कैंडल के बारे में चर्चा हुई है। उस में हजारों का घपला है, लेकिन सरकार कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर रही है।

दिल्ली में इसी तरह से कितनी दरगाहें हैं, मस्जिदें हैं उन के बोर्डस हैं, उन में तरह तरह के घपले हैं, तरह तरह की भ्रष्टाचार की शिकायतें हैं। लेकिन उन का स्पीडी डिस्पोजल नहीं हो रहा है। उन के बारे में कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है और एक प्रशासन अच्छा हो, धार्मिक संस्थाओं का जो मतलब है वह वास्तव में पूर्ण हो, धार्मिक संस्थाओं की जायदाद कोई हड़प न कर जाय, इस तरफ सरकार कोई समुचित कदम नहीं उठा रही है। केवल एनैक्टमेंट ले आना और लिमिटेशन बढ़ा देना यह कोई बहुत अच्छी बात नहीं है। जब तक इस के पीछे यह भावना न हो कि धार्मिक और सामाजिक संस्थाओं को हम एक स्वच्छ प्रशासन दे सकें तब तक कोई काम हो नहीं सकता।

इन शब्दों के साथ में इस एनैक्टमेंट की भावना की ताईद करते हुए इसका जो प्रशासन है उस की भ्रष्टता के खिलाफ कहना चाहता हूं और यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस ओर सरकार कड़ी कार्यवाही करें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Minister.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : There is no Member from the Congress side to speak on this Bill ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : When the Opposition Members have supported the measure, there is no need for the Members of our Party to speak.

I am thankful to the Members who have supported this Bill. While supporting it, they have made some observations regarding the unsatisfactory administration of the wakf properties in general. They are right to some extent. We are also not happy as regards the administration of the wakf properties in general in the whole country, and Delhi is no exception. Even in Delhi, it is correct to say that there have complaints about the misuse of funds, and about the omissions and commissions of the members of the wakf board.

We are here only concerned with the extention of the period of limitation for instituting suits for the recovery of properties which are in possession of third parrties and in some cases the corporation and in some cases even the Delhi Administration itself. It is very unhappy to note that the wakf properties have been in illegal possession not only of third parties but in some States even of the State Governments and the local authorities. We have been making persistent efforts to get back those properties, through persuation and sometimes through the courts. So, if people who have expressed good sentiments about the administration of the wakf properties also use their good offices with the State Governments, much of the difficulties might be over.

The wakf boards in all the States are controlled by the Governments, and the wakf boards are nominated by the respective State Government. It is not as though the Central Government nominate all the members to the wakf boards in the States. For example, in Tamil Nadu, it is the DMK Government in Tamil Nadu which appoints or nominates the members to the wakf board of Tamil Nadu and in other States, they are nominated by the respective State Governments. There is a feeling in some quarters that the members of the wakf board should also be elected like those of the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee. There are also various suggestions for improvement of the administration of wakfs in general. With that purpose,

the Central Government have constituted a Committee of three persons, of whom Maulana Ishaq Sabhali is a member. We have not constituted the Committee only wi h our party members.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : आप भी थे, मगर आप चले गए, क्या करें ?

SHRI F. H. MOSHIN : I am here now. I have not washed my hands of wakf matters. Maulana Sambhali is an experienced member. We expect a very good report from the Committee. I am sure the Maulana and the other members will go into all problems concerning wakfs administration and give us a very good report. After the report is received, we may come before the House with a comprehensive Bill and then we may consider in detail the wakf administration.

One member said that the Act was passed in 1954 and asked why there was shch a long delay in comleting survey of wakf properties. Though the Act was passed in 1954, it was made applicable in different States on different dates. In some States it was made applicable in 1960, in some others in 1962 and in some others still later. Even now, in some States, it is not made applicable. They have got their own enactments. It is not applicable in parts of Maharashtra. In Bihar and UP they have their own Acts. They have not thought fit to apply this Central Wakf Act to their States. It is left to State Governments to apply the Act to their States or not. The Muslim Wakf Act was made applicable in Delhi 1962. I must admit there has been great delay in completion of the survey even in Delhi. That may be because the Wakf Commissioner entrusted with the survey work had also other duties to perform. He was an officer of the Delhi Administration. I do not think any further delay will occur. The commissioner expired in February. Now another Commissioner has to be appointed. I hope the Delhi Administration will take account of the feelings expressed by members and see that the survey of wakfs is completed expeditiously.

The Maulana has said that there should not be any limitation. It is for the Committee to go into it and make their recommendations, if he thinks there should not be any limitation for recovery of wakf properties.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : सैंट्रल वक्फ ऐक्ट आप का बनाया हुआ है और दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन इस के लिमिटेशन को खत्म करने के लिए कह रहा है...

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : Let us await the full report of the Committee. I am thankful to the members who have supported the Bill. I move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Act, 1959, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into Consideration".

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER : We take up clause-by-clause consideration. There are no amendments. The question is :

> "That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : Sir, I move :

> "That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

ELEVENTH REPORT

SHRI J. M. GOWDER (Nilgiris) : I move :

"That this House do agree with the Eleventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 5th April, 1972."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Eleventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 5th April, 1972."

The motion was adopted

15.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE* : INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND LABOUR POLICY—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We now take up further consideration of the following resolution moved by Shri Indrajit Gupta on the 24th March, 1972 :

"This House is of opinion that in the interests of overcoming industrial stagnation, developing self-reliance and expanding social justice for the working class, the Government of India should immediately adopt a new industrial relations and labour policy insuring rights of trade union recognition, collective bargaining without third-party interference, removal of curbs on the right to strike and effective workers' control over production at different levels."

Shri M. C. Daga was on his feet. He has already taken 10 minutes. He should try to conclude now.

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali) : I may be given at least 10 minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have two hours and a half for this. If you take more time, then what is left for others ? You have taken 10 minutes. Try to conclude now. This resolution was discussed a fortnight ago, and for all I know, you will be repeating all the arguments that were made on the last occasion.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली): No, Sir. I will not repeat even a single argument.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, खाडिलकर साहब ने कल जो राज्य सभा में घोषणा की है उसके लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में एक काम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल यहां पर लाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन उसमें जो आप वर्कमेन और इंडस्ट्री की डेफनीशन में परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं उसमें मजदूरों की जो भावना है उसको भी ध्यान में रखियेगा। मेरा कहना यह है कि आज हम मजदूरों की दशा में सुधार करने की बात करते हैं लेकिन उसकी बाबत इंटक और एटक ने एक राय दी, एक फार्मूला दिया उनपर सरकार ने अभी तक कोई विचार नहीं किया है और सरकार को जो कदम उठाने चाहिए वह कदम नहीं उठाती है। इसका एकमात्र कारण, जैसा कि मैं समझता हूं, यही है कि हमारा जो ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट है वह कुछ ऐसे लोगों का है जो अशिक्षित है, जो अधकचरे राजनितिज्ञ हैं वे अपने राजनीतिक उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए उन यूनियनों पर हावी है। उसके कारण जो हमारे एम्स ऐंड आब्जेक्ट्स हैं वह पूरे नहीं हो पाते हैं। दूसरे जो सरकारी मशीनरी है वह कानूनों की आड़ में मजदूरों को एक्स्पलायट करती है, मजदूरों का शोषण करती है। आज पूंजीवादी, सरकार की डुलमुल नीति के कारण, मजदूरों का शोषण करते हैं। मैं यह भी मानता हूं कि ट्रेड यूनियन के लीडर्स अशिक्षित हैं, असंयमी हैं, अधकचरे हैं और वे मजदूरों के माध्यम से अपने राजनीतिक उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति करना चाहते हैं। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं जबतक मजदूरों को पालिटिक्स से दूर नहीं कर दिया जायेगा और स्वस्थ ट्रेड यूनियन्स नहीं बन जायेगी तब तक मजदूरों का कल्याण होने

वाला नहीं है । पूंजीवादी कभी नहीं चाहते कि मजदूर उनके हकों को छीनें । पूंजीवादी एक मनुष्य और मशीन मे कोई अन्तर नही समझते । इसलिए :

> "Where it is essential that trade unionists should have a worked-out programme for economic and political action which is manifestly designed to replace to capitalist control of economic enterprises by a system of control by public servants, responsibly to the community and rewarded for their services by the community."

मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि मजदूरो की जो सस्थाय है, उनमे जो काम करने वाले है उनके हक मे कोई भी बोलने वाला नही है । जो हमारी नौकरशाही है वह पूंजीवाद के हक मे ही बोलती है । नौकरशाही पूंजीवाद की ही वकालत करती है, वह कभी भी मजदूरो की वकालत नही करती है । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इस देश मे एक स्वस्थ वातावरण बनाया जाये । इसीलिए इन्टक ने, 28 मार्च को जो रजोल्यूशन पास किया है उसमे भी उन्होने कहा है :

> "The Executive Committee urged the Government to go ahead with a new industrial relations legislation based on the limited accord among the three Central trade union organisations on the question of union recognition

उनकी एग्जिक्यूटिव ने निर्णय ले लिया कि जोर जुल्म की टक्कर मे हडताल हमारा नारा है । यह बन्द होने वाला नही है क्यो कि उसके पास केवल यही एक शस्त्र है । जब आपका कानून उसकी मदद नही करता, जब आपकी सरकारी मशीनरी उसकी मदद नही करती तो उसके पास केवल हडताल का अस्त्र ही बाकी रह जाता है । इंटक ने अपने रेजोल्यूशन मे कहा है :

> "The emphasis should be on the positive side of providing labour with a new and effective means of settlement of disputes rather than the negative emphasis on a moratorium on strikes."

आपकी सरकारी मशीनरी ने ऐसे कानूनो को पारित कराती रही जिनसे मजदूरो का शोषण हो रहा है । आज भी आप देखें कि मजदूरों का मंहगाई भत्ता नही बढता चाहे चीजों के दाम कितनें ही क्यो न बढ जायें । आज सरकारी कर्मचारियो की तनख्वाहें बढ जायेगी लेकिन मजदूरो के मंहगाई भत्ते की तरफ कोई ध्यान और नही दिया जाता । कारखानो के प्रबन्धक, सेठ मालिक कभी भी मजदूर की तनख्वाह बढाना नही चाहते । इसलिए मैं कहना हूं कि यह जो बात कही गयी है वह मुझे ठीक लगती है :

> "If the unions are to meet the new challenges of the times, they must secure freedom from political control—a freedom which could only be secured by distinguishing industrial interests from political interests."

तो मेरा कहना यह है कि जब तक राजनीतिक उद्देश्यो को लेकर ट्रेड यूनियन्स का काम चलेगा तब तक मजदूर कभी भी सुख नही पा सकता है । आपकी जो नौकरशाही है वह कानूनो के द्वारा उनका शोषण करती है । इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि इन कानूनो को बदल दिया जाये । यदि आप नही बदलते है तो मेरी यह चेतावनी है कि मजदूर स्वयं उसको बदलने के लिए तैयार हो जायेंगे, आगे आने वाले समय मे ।

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : We had one hour and 25 minutes left for this debate. So, we must conclude everything by 5 O' clock, including the reply of the Minister and the reply of the Mover of the Resolution.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore) : I have read the Resolution, and the main attention of the Mover, so far as I can understand it, is a new

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

industrial relations or labour policy should be introduced at the earliest. He has also incorporated in the Resolution certain ideas. He has said in his speech that so long as this capatalist economy continues, no basic and or material change in the conditions of the life of the workers can be brought about within its framework. So, our country is passing through a capitalist economy, and I do not think that there is any real scope for bringing in legislation by which a thorough change in industrial relations can be affected. If we study the history of industrial relations, the history of the working class struggle in our country, everybody will admit it, even our hon. Minister will admit, that for very minor concessions, for very minor changes in the conditions of service, the workers had to wage a long, united struggle.

Before our independence and even after that, for every little benefit, the workers had to go through a long and arduous struggle. Even now, what is the state of affairs ? The President has appealed for a moratorium on strikes. The Prime Minister is echoing the same sentiment and I know the Labour Minister also is dittoing the same.

Why does a strike take place ? Where there is organised trade union movement, strike is the last weapon in the armoury of the workers. Who wants to go on strike and undergo all the sufferings ? So, it is not the intention of workers to go on strike. But the employers, whether in the form of Government or private employers, force the workers to go on strike. A year ago—I do not know wherefrom he got it—the Labour Minister talked of a "strike-free" situation. Then, there will be no dispute between the employer and employee. He has now abandoned that idea and taken up the plea to see that there is no strike. Everybody wants the development of the country, but development for whom ?

The resolution speaks of "developing self-reliance". But if we go to the actual state of affairs, instead of self-reliance, what a foreign capitalist gets by loot and exploitation has been approved by this government also. Then, the resolution speaks of "expanding social justice". But there is no national minimum wage. When Shri Nanda was Labour Minister in 1956, all the trade union organisations pleaded for a national minimum wage throughout the country, but up till now, there is no national minimum wage either at the State level or national level. Even after the passing of the Minimum Wages Act it is, not properly implemented. There is nobody to see how far these Acts are implemented or not.

So, the issue of strike is an issue which is before the whole country and government would rather worsen the situation by bringing forward such a legislation which they are contemplating.

Coming to recognition of trade unions, I stand for recognition of one union in one industry. It should be done by secret ballot. I know that INTUC and some elements of AITUC do not favour this idea. I belong to CITU. Though we do not claim to be a very big organization, we still insist that at the national and plant level the representative character of the union should be decided by secret ballot. If that is done most of the disputes would be minimised. Similarly, when there is any agreement between employers and employees in a public sector or private sector undertaking it should be ratified by the employees by secret ballot. Then only the real intention or purpose of the agreement would be served.

The Mover of the Resolution wants some legislation to be enacted. It is one thing to enact a legislation and it is another thing to implement it so that the workers are really benefited. We are now talking of democracy in trade unions and right to be given to workers to determine their future. But what is the real position, especially in West Bengal, where the CPI and the Congress have combined to form a government ? Unions after unions are being forcibly occupied by gangsters. They take the tricolour flag and raise slogans in support of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the Congress. The Sen Raleigh factory was closed for one year during President's rule and it is now opened. The workers and the management have come to a settlement

under which the workers want to resume duty But when they go to the factory to join duty they are prevented by some goonda elements So, I would appeal to the Mover of the Resolution, who is the leader of his party and the Labour Minister to see that at least the minimum democratic rights should be given to the workers and they should be allowed to go back to work

Then, if you give an opportunity to the workers to choose then own representatives I have no quarrel with that If the workers are going to decide it by majority, let them decide it

Today I have got a telegram from the Secretary of the State Bus Employees Union in Calcutta, Shri Manoranjan Roy who is a member of the Rajya Sabha that in depot after depot the goondas are going and resisting the workers from resuming duties These anti socials are also taking possession of trade unions offices If this situation continues, how can the Labour Minister and the Government expect a peaceful situation to prevail in the industrial field So, it is my plea that they should see to it so that forcible occupation of trade unions by the goondas is stopped Of course the goondas will be nowhere unless they have the backing of the police and the CRP

The main instrument which is terrorising the workers is the police and the C R P So, I appeal, through you Sir, to the Government to see that they look into these matters so that a situation can really be created in which all the trade unions may give their considerable decisions on the issue of how to minimise disputes and how to settle disputes at the earliest so that production goes on in an unfettered manner

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा (धनबाद) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इस प्रस्ताव को रखते हुए श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने जो भावनाएं व्यक्त की है, मै उनसे सहमत हू। लेकिन हमारे श्रम मन्त्री जी ने इस चीज को बिल्कुल स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि राष्ट्रपति या प्रधानमन्त्री ने मोरेटोरियम की चर्चा की है, वे उनके अपने खयाल है और सरकार हडताल के ऊपर कोई बन्धन डालने की नही सोच रही है। इसको देखते हुए मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव की सारी बुनियाद है वह हिल जाती है। फिर भी इस प्रस्ताव को उन्होंने यहा रख कर मजदूर वर्ग की बहुत बडी सेवा की है। मजदूरो के अन्दर खास कर चिन्ता पैदा हो गई थी आखिर यह बन्धन उनके ऊपर क्यो लगाया जा रहा है और सरकार इस तरह की कोई कारवाई क्यो नही करती जिससे हडताल की जरूरत ही न पड़े।

15 52 hrs.

[SHRI K N TIWARY *in the Chair*]

सरकार को चाहिए कि वह अपनी सारी मशीनरी को सुचारू रूप से चालू रखे और जब कोई शिकायत सामने आए उसको दूर करवा दिया करे। अगर ऐसा हो जाए तो हडताल की नौबत ही नही आएगी। मजदूर हडताल कोई जलसा मनाने के लिए नही करता, आनन्द मे हिस्सा लेने के लिए नही करता। यह उसके पास अन्तिम हथियार है। समझ बूझ कर वह इसका सहारा लेता है। जब उसके पास सारे जो तरीके उपलब्ध है, वे काम नही देते है तब उसको हडताल के अन्तिम अस्त्र को उठाना पडता है। जब वह हडताल के अन्तिम अस्त्र को उठाता है तो उस समय यह इस बात के लिए तैयार होकर उठाता है कि उसको किसी भी तरह की कुरबानी करनी पड सकती है और बहुत अशो मे उसको कुरबानी करनी भी पडती है। ऐसी हालत मे वह इस आखिरी अस्त्र को क्यो उठाए ? लेकिन मजबूर होकर उसको इस अस्त्र का सहारा लेना पडता है। सरकार चाहती है कि मालिक और मजदूर के झगडे का निपटारा यह किया करे और उसमे दखल दे कर सही सही रास्ता निकाले। लेकिन आमतौर पर यह हो नही पाता और उसका फल यह होता है कि हडताल होती है। हडताल की नौबत खास कर जो सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र है, वहा और भी ज्यादा आती है। कारण यह है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को जो चलाने वाले लोग होते हैं उनको यह चिन्ता नही रहती कि इससे जो

[श्री राम नारायण शर्मा]

उत्पादन होगा वह देश के निर्माण के काम में आएगा। उस उत्पादन के साथ उनका अपना कुछ भी जुड़ा हुआ नहीं रहता है। उनको तरक्की हर साल मिलती जाती है। उनकी बहाली कुछ अवधि के लिए वहां हुआ करती है और शायद इस तरह की ट्रबल क्रियेट करके अगर वे कहीं दूसरी जगह चले जाते है तो उनकी तरक्की भी हो जाती है। वैसी हालत में उनको यह चिन्ता नहीं होती कि वे मजदूरों की जो कठिनाइयां हैं उनको दूर करें ताकि उत्तेजित होकर मजदूर वर्ग अन्तिम अस्त्र उठाने के लिए विवश न हो। लेकिन सरकार की जो मशीनरी है वह खिसकती नजर नहीं आती।

इस प्रस्ताव में कहा गया है कि थर्ड पार्टी का इंटरवेशन नहीं चाहते हैं। हमारा मजदूर अभी तक इतना ताकतवर नहीं हुआ है कि उनको इसके ऊपर छोड़ दिया जाए कि वे दोनों अपनी शक्ति की आजमाइश करके यह फैसला कर लें कि कौन अधिक शक्तिशाली है और कौन किससे अधिक ले सकता है। बारगेनिंग पावर के प्रदर्शन में राष्ट्र को क्षति होती रहे, मुल्क का उत्पादन घटता रहे, मुल्क की तरक्की रुकी रहे, आज की स्थिति में इसको सहन नहीं किया जा सकता है। मैं मजदूरों के बीच में काम करता हूं। आपके सामने यह उदाहरण है कि हम लोगों ने मांग की है कि कम से कम 8 $\frac{1}{3}$ परसेंट बोनस होना चाहिए और इस दृष्टि से जहां चार परसेंट देने की बात हैं वहां कम से कम 8 $\frac{1}{3}$ परसेंट किया जाना चाहिए। इस पर कोई समझौता नहीं हुआ। लेबर मिनिस्टर चाहते थे कि उनको पन्द्रह दिन का समय दिया जाए। एक सैक्शन के लोग बहुत उतावले थे और जल्दबाजी में उन्होंने बारगेनिंग पावर का प्रदर्शन करने के लिए बम्बई में हड़ताल भी करवा दी और बाद में बिना शर्त उस हड़ताल को वापिस भी ले लिया। लेकिन सरकार जो थर्ड पार्टी थी, इंटरवेंशन करने वाली थी वह भी सोती की सोती रह गई। जो पन्द्रह दिन में होने वाला था उसको छः महीने से अधिक हो गए हैं लेकिन हो नहीं पाया है। फरवरी में कंसलटेटिव कमेटी की मीटिंग हुई थी। मंत्री महोदय ने आश्वासन दिया था कि मैं बोनस को रिवाइज करने के सम्बन्ध में जो कमेटी बनाने जा रहा हूं उसकी घोषणा पार्लियामेंट का सैशन शुरू होने से पहले ही कर दूंगा। लेकिन वह अभी तक नहीं हो पाया है। इस तरह से सरकारी मशीनरी भी खिसकती नजर नहीं आती, उसको खिसकाने के लिए और उसको चालू रखने के लिए काफी धक्के की जरूरत पड़ती है, काफी ग्रीज देने की जरूरत पड़ती है। इसी तरह से थर्ड पे कमीशन बैठा हुआ है। उनकी रिपोर्ट आती नजर नहीं आती। वैसी हालत में लोगों को आप कितने दिनों तक तसल्ली दे कर रखे रह सकते है।

सरकार की मशीनरी खिसकती नहीं है। वह फैसला करने में असमर्थ हो जाती है। जब पब्लिक सेक्टर के मामले में कोई डिस्पूट होता है, तो लेबर डिपार्टमेंट अपने आप को असमर्थ पाता है। वह पहले एम्पलायंग मिनिस्ट्री से पूछता है कि यह सामला ट्रिब्यूनल को दिया जाये या नहीं। थर्ड पार्टी का इन्टरवेंशन रहने के बावजूद लोगों को राहत नहीं मिल पाती है और जो मिल पाती है, वह नगण्य सी हो जाती है और उसका सारा श्रेय खत्म हो जाता है। जो परिस्थिति बनानी चाहिए, उसको बनाने में सरकार अपने को असमर्थ पाती है। एक तरफ तो सरकार यह परिस्थिति पैदा करने में अपने को असमर्थ पाती है कि काम बन्द न हो और हड़ताल न हो और दूसरी तरफ वह यह भावना रखती है कि लोग हड़ताल न करें। मैं इस तरह की बात की उम्मीद अपने उस राष्ट्रपति से नहीं करता, जो एक जमाने का ट्रेड यूनियनिस्ट रहा है।

16 hrs.

मैं जानता हूं कि सारी बातें वहां तक पहुंच नहीं पाती हैं। सारी बातें मिनिस्टर तक या डिपार्टमेंट के हैड तक नहीं पहुंच पाती हैं। मामला छः, आठ महीने, साल भर तक कानसिलिवेशन में रहता है। उसके बाद रेंफरेस होता है,

तो तीन चार साल उसमें लग जाते हैं। फिर डिफरेंट लेबरूज पर अपीलें होती हैं। इस तरह कभी कभी मजदूरों को आठ दस साल बाद न्याय मिलता है. लेकिन न्याय लेने वाला परमात्मा के यहां चला जाताहै, उसको यहां न्याय नहीं मिलता है। जब इस तरह की स्थिति हो, तो जिस वर्ग का प्रतिनिधित्व करने का हम दावा करते है, उस वर्ग के लोगो को हम कैसे कह सकते है कि हमने तुमको जो अधिकार दिया है, उस अधिकार को हम ले लेते है ?

हमारे यहां बहुत आइडियल बातें की जाती है—प्रोडक्शन क्यो नहीं बढता है, प्राडक्टिविटी कौंसिल बनाई गई है। चाय-पानी पीने और टी० ए०, डी० ए० लेने के अलावा प्राडक्टिविटी कौंसिल मे क्या होगा ? प्राडक्टिविटी की जो देन है, वह वर्कर के यहा नहीं पहुच पाती है। प्राफिट-शेयरिंग बोनस का कानून डिफेक्टिव है। उसमे ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है कि मजदूर को प्राडक्टिविटी मे कोई फायदा हो सके।

वर्कर्ज पार्टिसिपेशन इन मैनेजमेंट की बात कही जाती है। श्री नन्दा 1954 मे यूगोस्लाविया गये थे। वह वहा से इस बात को लाये।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त (अलीपुर) दिमाग में लाये।

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा : वहां वर्कर ही उद्योग को चलाते है। यहां वर्कर कैसे उद्योग को चलायेंगे ? यहां उद्योग तो मैनेजमेंट को चलाना है। इस लिए यहां पार्टिसिपेशन होना चाहिए। लेकिन हमारे यहां के मालिक, और खास तौर पर बहुत से सरकारी मालिक, उन वर्कर्ज के साथ कुर्सी पर कैसे बैठेंगे ? तब पार्टिसिपेशन कैसे हो सकेगा ? वर्कर्ज की बातों की कद्र करेंगे और उन पर अमल कैसे करेंगे ?

कहा जाता है कि वर्कर्ज प्राडक्शन में साथ दें। प्रोडक्शन में तो वे मशीन की तरह चलकर साथ देते है। लेकिन वह कौन सी मशीनरी है, जिस में वर्कर्ज का पार्टिसिपेशन हो ? कहा जाता है कि वर्कर्ज इस काबिल नहीं हैं कि वे हमारे साथ बैठे — वे कैन्टीन कमेटी और वैलफेयर कमेटी में बैठें और वही पार्टिसिपेशन है। यह साझेदारी तो वैसी ही है कि मेरा हिस्सा खाने का रहेगा, तुम्हारा हिस्सा बर्तन मलने का रहेगा।

मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार अपनी गति को ठीक करे। अगर सरकार अपनी स्थिति और कानूनो में सुधार करे, तो हडताल बिल्कुल खत्म हो सकती है, लेकिन वह बन्धन लगाकर खत्म नहीं होगी। अगर इस सम्बन्ध में कोई बन्धन लगाया गया, तो जिन बन्धुओं को हराकर यहां से बाहर कर दिया गया है, वे ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा करेंगे कि हड़ताल बन्द न हो, बल्कि स्थिति और भी बिगड़े।

*SHRI J. M. GOWDER (Nilgiris) : Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, supporting the Resolution moved by my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, I would like to express some of my views on the Resolution. Because of the recent electoral alliance between the ruling Congress Party and the Communist Party of India I entertain the hope that the Resolution of Shri Indrajit Gupta will be supported even by the ruling Congress Party Members.

Sir, we hear from all sides of this House that industrial relations in our country are not conductive for steady industrial growth. Though the Members of Opposition Parties may say repeatedly how happy industrial relations should be established in the country and what should be done to achieve this objective, the ruling Party Members never categorically say how this laudable objective should be achieved.

I have no hesitation in saying that till workers get representation on the management there is not going to be any hope for sound industrial relation in our country. The workers' right to have a say in what they do should become a reality. Unless

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri J.M. Gowder]

their right to have their legitimate share in what they ptoduce is recognised in spirit and letter there is not going to be peaceful in dustrial relation in our country. Is there any guarantee for the workers in the private sector that they will get their rightful share in production made possible by their. sweat and blood ? After toiling for one year, they have to plead either with the Central Labour Commissioner or with the Labour Minister that they should be given 10% or 15% bonus. Then the Labour Minister or the Central Labour Commissioner has to exert pressure on the private sector to meet the demands of the workers in full. The private sector on its own never concedes the just demands of the workers. So long as they have to beg for realising their just demands, how can you talk of industrial relation in the country ?

Even after two decades of Independence, the wotkers are continued to be engaged on daily wages and they are treated as casual labour to be dispensed with at the sweet will of the employers. All other employees, whether in the private sector or in the public sector or in the Government get monthly salaries, annual increases and annual bonus as a matter of routine. In the annual budget of the Central Government, provision is made for enhancing the salaries of employees. In order to get their support, just before Elections, we see that the Central as also the State Governments increase the salaries of their employees. But in our. country we also witness that the workers are allowed to rot on daily wages and they are treated as casual labour. We do not consider them as the backbone of our society. They are cast aside when they are not wanted. If this situation persists, how can you think of having industrial relation in the country ? I would appeal to the Labour Minister that the casual labour system should be abolished for ever and if necessary, suitable legislation should be enacted by the Government.

The highest dignitaries of our Government like the President and the Prime Minister appeal to the workers that they should not resort to strikes if the industrial production is to go up. The President in his Address has stated that there should be a moratorium on strikes by labour. But, when the State Government of Tamil Nadu was trying to avert the strike in the Simpson Group of companies, solely motivated by the desire not to hamper the industrial production, when the Government was trying to assure the workers that their demands would be met, the Central Minister. Shri Mohan Kumaramanga'am, happened to be there at Madras. He was telling the workers that he was not addressing them in his capacity as a Central Minister but in the capacity of their representative. He was instigating them to strike because the agree ment reached between the management and the labour was not wholesome. I wonder whether there is any difference of opinion between him and the Prime Minister and whether he is trying to cut the ground from under the feet of the Prime Minister. On the other hand the Labour Minister adopted a constructive approach to the problem and appreciated the stand taken by the State Government. I want to know whether the unhealthy approach adopted by Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam in this unsavoury dispute was condemned by anyone in the ruling party. I would appeal to the Government to ponder over this problem seriously.

The history will not reveal a single incident in which the private sector has conceded ever the just demands of the workers in the first instance itself. There is no solitary instance in history in which the private sector has ever asked er enqnired about the demands of the workers. How can you estab'ish an era of industrial peace in the country ? Unless the big industries are nationalised, the industrial relation is not going to grow in this country. On the other hand, the country is getting mortgaged more and more to Tatas end Birlas, as more and more licences are being given to them. No piece-meal nationalisation of big industries in the private sector is going to help the stupendous problem of Industrial peace in the country. If the Government are going to take over five big industries in five years, it is not helping the harassed workers. All the big industries in private sector must be nationalised and the workers must be given representation on their management. This is the only way to have Industrial peace in the country.

I would like to ask of the Central Minister, Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam, who advocated the cause of Simson Group workers in his capacity as a labour representative, in how many public sector undertakings under his Ministry he has given labour representation on the management. He is not going to help the workers by appointing one of their leaders as the public sector unbertaking. If he wants really to do good to the workers, then he should ensure labour representation on the management. I don't think he has done this in any of the public undertakings under his Ministry.

Before I conclude, I would urge upon the Labour Minister to see that there is worker's representation on the management of all public sector undertakings, which would be an example for emulation by the private sector. The existing labour Acts are not able to solve the variety of problems faced by the workers. These Acts should be so amended as to be of real assistance to the workers in distress.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH (Nandyal) : Shri Indrajit Gupta has brought forward this non-official resolution at a very appropriate time, This is a time when there has talk of industrial peace and cordial relationship between labour and management. Right from the President to the Labour Minister, there have been appeals made to bring about a cordial relationship between labour and management in industry so as to promote industrial production which will lead to self-reliance and also extend social justice to the working class.

The speeches made here do not correctly relate to the problem which Shri Gupta posed or which the Government have in mind. The crux of the problem is whether the present industrial and labour policy is consistent with the conditions prevailing with regard to economic and industrial growth, whether it requires a reorientation, whether it requires a new look, a *de-novo* appraisal in order to see that proper industrial relationship is established in the country.

After independence, the various labour laws enacted from time to time have been more or less modelled on the western pattern rather than on the indigenous pattern we have developed. So many distortions have crept in because many of them do not reflect the actual state of affairs and they do not relate to the actual growth of industrial and labour relationship in the country. So the issues have to be formulated and tackled. These are : (1) whether there is necessity to have a fresh look or a new orientation to the entire industrial labour outlook; (2) to what extent the labour unions are to be depoliticalised; (3) whether the concept of one industry one union is to be adhered to; (4) to what extent, democratic principles ought to be introduced in representation to be given to be various labour organisations; (5) to what extent labour participation or involvement of labour in management should be pursued. These are four or five cardinal principles to which we have to give deep thought.

The President, himself a veteran labour leader, has given a call to the country that there should be a moratorium on strikes and lockouts. It has been reiterated by the Prime Minister also. So this has tobe kept in mind when the whole gamut of industry and labour relationship is to be discussed in this country.

As for depoliticalisation of the labour movement, at the inception of the labour movement in the country, we were in a different atmosphere. We were fighting with a foreign Government, and in all facets of our national life, political leadership was necessary in those days. The labour movement was actully started by people who were fighting for freedom. That situation does not obtain today. We have ta see that the entire labour movement is freed from the impact or influence of political parties. That is a most important step which will strengthen the labour movement, accelerating in a way economic growth in the the country.

Secondly, there is the attitude of the Government with regard to labour participation. The Government of India is the biggest employer now in the public sector undertakings. In the railways and the posts

[Shri P. Venkata Rubbaiah]

and telegraphs, the Government of India is the biggest employer. What exactly is the attitude and policy of the Government of India with regard to giving proper representation or proper involvement to labour unions in the context of present things ?

Thirdly, there is the question of having one union for one industry. To what extent is it practicable ? Can it be used only as a shibboleth and slogan or, can it be really implemented in actual practice ? These are the three cardinal points on which the whole matter has to be gone through.

Quite recently, there has been labour unrest even in the banking field. Very recently, quite a few days back, there has been a Call Attention motion here and in the other House also as to how the banking industry has come to a stand-still because of certain labour agitation in that field. To what extent can the Government, in such an important sector as the banking industry where there are 14 nationalised banks which are also involved, help to restore the cordial relationship between labour and management at least in this very important field of our economic life ? These are the important aspects of the matter.

So, I would only suggest that it is high time that the Government took a comprehensive view of the entire matter. For that purpose, it will not be of much use if Government adopts a unilateral policy and formulates certain things. It is high time that the labour leaders were involved and invited, and I plead with the Hon. Labour Minister to take immediate steps to invite the labour leaders and have a thorough look into the matter and bring in a sort of comprehensive legislation so as to see that industrial peace is restored in this country.

Everytime, in times of crisis, we have seen that labour has acted with magnanimity and with a great sence of sacrifice, courage and patriotism. We have seen it when there was confrontation with China or Pakistan. They never hesitated to work even if it was to their detriment. They never hesitated to work when the time came, and they have responded most magnanimously and they did not lag behind in coming forward and helping the Government at the time of crisis. So, it is but natural that this factor must be taken into consideration in a comprehensive policy that needs to be adopted by the Government.

Another factor is about disorganised labour, though it is not much relevant to this resolution. Agricultural labour in the country is most disorganised, which also the Government should take into consideration. After all, when we are thinking of enforcing land legislation and also distribution of land, what is the role of agricultural labour ? For most part of the year, they are unemployed, and what role are they going to play and what is the benefit that will accrue to them from the labour laws of the Government of India ? This factor must also be taken into consideration. There is the danger of migration of agricultural labour from the villages to the urban areas. So, the time may come when agriculture also may receive a setback if you do not look after the welfare of agricultural labour. This factor must also be borne in mind.

I pay my complement to Shri Indrajit Gupta for his having brought forward this non-official resolution. I think there will be no dissentients so far as the sentiments expressed or the principles involved in this resolution are concerned. I hope the Government will look into the matter and see that in order to achieve the objectives that have been put forward, there should be cordial relation ship between industry and labour and also there should be industrial peace so that we may march ahead with an accelerated economic prosperity in this country.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I must congratulate my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta for giving us this opportunity for having a frank discussion in this House. He has mentioned certain things in his Resolution. He says :

> "In the interests of overcoming industrial stagnation, developing self-reliance and expanding social justice for the working class. the Government of India should immediately adopt a

new industrial relations and labour policy, ensuring rights of trade union recognition, collective bargaining without third-party interference, removal of curbs on the right to strike and effective workers' control over production at different levels."

I hope Government will accept whatever is mentioned in this Resolution. I do not know what they are going to do.

The hon. Labour Minister, in reply to the various questions raised in this House or in the other House or even outside, has tried his best to allay the fears lurking in the minds of the trade unionists and workers that there is going to be a ban on strikes. In his opinion, strikes should be declared superfluous. I can assure you that none of us are professional strikers. We do not come from a family of strikers. It is only because of the injustices meted out to the working class, the repressive measures adopted by the various Governments, including the Central Government, that the workers of this country, whether in the public sector or the private sector, have to go on strike.

When we are discussing this Resolution today, is it not within the knowledge of the hon. Minister that 13,000 workers in the Kanpur Textile Mills are on strike since the 28th of last month? What is their problem? They want the Khadikar formula on bonus to be implemented. The Labour Minister called the representatives, and I congratulate him. He wanted to solve the problem, but the Khadilkar formula is being defined by persons other than Mr Khadilkar. It is a peculiar thing that when, to our good fortune, Mr. Khadilkar is very much alive in this House, other men are deciding what the Khadilkar formula is, and the biggest employers, Singhanias and Jaipurias, do not rely on his adjudication. This is a sad commentary on our industrial relations. I must request Mr. Khadilkar to assert himself, be in contact with the Chief Minister and see that this strike which is going on in Kanpur Textile Mills, where 90 per cent of the orders pertain to the defence services, is called off and a negotiated settlement is reached.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah has mentioned about the banks in Andhra, including the State Bank and the Reserve Bank. Whenever call was given, in 1962 by Pandit Nehru or in 1965 by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri or recently by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the workers have forgotten their over-time, practically shelved all their demands, responded to the call of the nation and worked round the clock. In defence establishments, which I represent, workers have worked 24 hours a day and they have given a portion of their overtime and wages to the National Defence Fund. What is the outcome? Thirty two employees in Ordnance factories in West Bengal are on the streets today In the Gun Carriage Factory, 41 were arrested, only 25 have been taken back, the rest were reinstated and transferred, and the others have been sent to jail recently. Don't you think that this is a sad commentary on our industrial relations?

We talk of participation of labour in management The hon. Member from Dhanbad who preceded me asked what we were doing regarding participation of labour in management. In the Railway Board no workers' representatives can be taken as it is supposed to be sometimes consisting of supernatural men. In the P & T Board no workers' representative can be taken, Even in the Ordnance Production Board which has come out of the repeated demands of the defence employees in the country, no workers representative has been taken, on the ground that thir board consists of specialists Who is a specialist : Mr V. C. Shukla or a worker who has put in 28 years service and who knows every inch of the machinery? The moment a man becomes an MP or a minister, he becomes a versatile genius and those who know the job are brushed aside.

While supporting the resolution, I request the minister to tell us why workers' participation at every level is not acceptable. Mr. Turpule, one of the leading members of the HMS, has been taken as one of the managers in the Durgapur factory. I do not know what this experiment is, but in the HSL, HEC, HAL and all the public undertakings directly under the control of the Government of India, there are no workers' representatives. If really Government wants to move toward

[Shri S M Banerjee]

socialism, if really it wants industrial truce and an improvement in industrial relations, Government will have to create conditions in which industrial truce is possible It cannot be a one-way traffic. Victimisation retrenchment, closure of factories, etc are going on unabated and unchecked. Yet, when workers use the last weapon in their armoury, the strike, it is said that they are creating chaotic conditions

The minister should let us know what is going to be the labour policy in this country, with particular reference to self-reliance Let us analyse the police adumbrated right from Mahatma Gandhi up to Shrimati Indira Gandhi Mahatma Gandhi wanted certain things, though he did not spell out the whole thing Participation of labour in management was also his creation. He did it in a different manner in Ahmedabad I wish Shrimati Indira Gandhi also does the same thing, It is no use telling that the workers have got every say in every matter Even in the case of workers' committee and production committee elections, there are restrictions Even in the joint consultative machinery evolved by the Home Ministry in consultation with the Labour Ministry, victimised employees are not taken In spite of my being a dismissed Government employee, I have been taken because I am an M P But other workers who have been victimised for genuine trade union activity are not taken

This resolution should be accepted by the minister There is nothing wrong in it Right from the President down to all the ministers they have given various assurances on all these issues and I do not think Government will go back and defeat this resolution On behalf of the AITUC, I must warn this Government that in the name of a moratorium or anything else they want to ban strike, it will boomerang The history of the strike movement is that in any country where strikes have been banned, it has resulted in more strikes Whenever we ask the workers to strike it is only in self-defence and not as an offensive It is only to justify our own existence For their existence, the working class will fight bitterly At the same time, when the country is in danger, they will help the Government to fight against reactionary forces

I hope the minister will accept the resolution and not ask Mr. Indrajit Gupta to withdraw it or ask his own party members to defeat it I am sure this is a resolution which is least offensive and only incorporates what the Government has been proclaiming from house-tops every day Today we will see whether the Government accept this resolution or not

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) . सभापति महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने सम्मान्य सदस्य श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता जी लाये है, उसमे कई अच्छे सुझाव हैं, इसलिए मैं उसका पूरा समर्थन करता हू ।

आज की बदली हुई स्थिति मे और जो नई घोषणा सरकार की हुई है, उसकी वजह से कई आशाएं सभी के सामने आई हुई है और स्वभावत आज मजदूर भी यही चाहता है कि जिस न्याय के लिए, जिस न्यायपूर्ण अधिकार के लिए वह आज तक झगडता आया है, उसको अब कम से कम प्राप्ति होगी, उसको उसके न्यायपूर्ण अधिकार मिलेंगे किन्तु एक आशका उसलिए पैदा होती है कि महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने स्ट्राइक के विषय मे जो अपनी एक भावना को प्रकट किया है, वास्तव मे उसके लिए कोई दो राय नही हो सकती, किन्तु जिस परिस्थिति के अन्दर किसी मजदूर को स्ट्राइक करना पडता है उसको जब तक हम ध्यान मे नही लेंगे और केवल यह आशा करेंगे कि कुछ समय के लिए कम से कम दश के अन्दर कोई स्ट्राइक न हो, मै समझता हू कि हम बिना बुनियाद के कुछ बात कर रहे है क्योकि इसके साथ साथ सरकार के ऊपर यह जिम्मेदारी आ जाती है कि जब हम यह चाहते है कि कुछ समय तक कम से कम ये स्ट्राइक न हों तो ऐसी परिस्थिति के निर्माण करने का दायित्व हम भी अपने ऊपर ले और इसके लिए हम आश्वासन दे । जैसा कि मेरे एक मित्र ने अभी बताया कि **स्ट्राइक्स शुड बिकम सुपरफ्लुअस**, अगर ऐसी स्थिति सरकार पैदा करे तो फिर यह जरूर कहेंगे कि वहा स्ट्राइक्स न हो । मेरे मित्र श्री बनर्जी ने कहा कि दुनिया म जहा जहा स्ट्राइक्स

को बैन किया गया है, वहां बूरा रंग हुआ है, मैं इसमे नही जाना चाहता लेकिन जहां ऐसी शासकीय स्थिति है जैसे कि सोवियत रूस मे या कुछ और कम्युनिस्ट देशो में क्या हम यह नहीं सुनते हैं कि वहां स्ट्राइक्स नहीं होते है ? क्यों स्ट्राइक्स नही होते है ? हम यह चाहते है कि हमारे देश के अन्दर भी ऐसी कोई स्थिति आ जाए जिसमे स्ट्राइक्स न हो क्योंकि हमारी आशंका यह है कि धीरे धीरे हम कही गलत रास्ते पर तो नही जा रहे है। पहली बात तो मेरीटोरियम की आई है और फिर कही बैन की बात न आ जाय धीरे धीरे ? इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि काम करने का अधिकार केवल डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स मे न हो, यह तो सभी का मूलभूत अधिकार होना चाहिए। वैसे ही जो काम हम करते है कि उसके लिए पूरा वेतन मिले और जीवन की आवश्यकताएं भी पूरी हों, यह देखने की भी जिम्मेदारी हो। इसलिए कुछ चीजों की ओर जो मेरे मित्र श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता जी ध्यान दिलवाना चाहते है, मै भी उनकी ओर मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं।

किसी भी एक उद्योग के अदन्र स्ट्राइक क्यों होता है ? इसके लिए एक कारण तो यह है कि इन्टर-यूनियन राइवलरी होती है। यह इन्टर-यूनियन राइवलरी क्यो होती है ? किस यूनियन को रिक्गनीशन मिले या न मिले, इस बात को लेकर होती है। इसलिए ऐसी व्यवस्था हम क्यो न करे जैसे कि हमने प्रजातन्त्र को स्वीकार किया है और उसमे यह है कि देश का शासन कौन चलाए ? जिसको बहुमत मिला हो, वह पार्टी उसको चलाए, ऐसा हमने माना है। इसी तरह से किसी उद्योग मे हम आखिर किसको मान्यता दे ? मान्यता का आधार कौन सा हो ? जिसको ज्यादा समर्थन उसी उद्योग में काम करने वालों का हो, वह रहे। जब मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर संविद शासन था तो हमने एक प्रस्ताव पास किया था कि ट्रेड यूनियन के अधिकार के अन्तर्गत एक उद्योग मे जिस यूनियन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम करने वालों का समर्थन मिले, उसको मान्यता मिले और जितनी भी बातें हों हम उनके साथ करें, किन्तु आजतक सरकार ने इसके विषय में कोई कदम नही उठाया है। इसलिए मैं यह चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस दृष्टि से इसमे कदम उठाय।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस क्षेत्र के अन्दर काम करने वालो को स्वाभाविक यह अपेक्षा जरूर रहती है कि उनको मान्यता मिले। अभी कुछ दिन पहले मेरे एक मित्र ने सवाल किया था कि भारतीय मजदूर संघ इस क्षेत्र में काम करता है और जो भी मान्यता के लिए आवश्यकताएं है, उन आवश्यकताओ को पूरा करता है। इतना होने पर भी अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर उसको आज तक मान्यता क्यों नही मिली ? इस सवाल का यह जवाब दिया गया कि आंकड़े जो थे वे 1968 के थे और 1968 और 1972 मे काफी अन्तर आया है। हो सकता है कि 1968 में किसी यूनियन की जो स्थिति रही हो वह 1972 मे न रह गई हो। इस वास्ते इस मान्यता के सवाल को लेकर भी झगड़े हो जाया करते है। मै समझता हूं कि मान्यता देने के बारे मे कोई सिद्धान्त होना चाहिये जिस पर चल कर आप मान्यता दें, कोई युक्तिसंगत बात होनी चाहिये। मैं नही समझता हूं कि मान्यता देने के सवाल को, आपको अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर किसी को मान्यता दी गई है, उससे जोडना नही चाहिये। आप देखे कि राजनीतिक दलों को मान्यता अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर मिल भी जाती है तो भी किसी प्रदेश मे अगर उस दल को चार प्रतिशत मत नहीं मिलते है, तो उसको उस प्रदेश मे...मान्यता नही मिलती है। इसी तरह से किसी यूनियन को अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर मान्यता मिली हुई है इसका मतलब यह नही हो जाना चाहिये कि हर उद्योग-में उसी यूनियन को मान्यता मिले। उस उद्योग के अन्दर जिस किसी यूनियन को भी मजदूर वर्ग का ज्यादा से ज्यादा समर्थन प्राप्त हो, उस यूनियन को मान्यता दी जानी चाहिये।

[श्री जन्नाथ राव जोशी]

हम वर्कर्ज पार्टिसिपेशन इन मेनेजमेंट की बात भी करते हैं। श्री धारिया से सवाल किया गया था कि वे इसकी शुरुआत पब्लिक सैक्टर से क्यों नहीं करते हैं ? हमने जब सार्वजनिक उद्योग खड़े किए हैं तो हम यह भी चाहते है कि वहां जो आपसी सम्बन्ध है, वे मधुर हों। हमने वहां झगड़ों का निपटारा करने के लिए पश्चिम के तरीके को अपना लिया है। ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिये कि पश्चिम में जो तरीका है उसको ही हमको स्वीकार कर लेना है। यह मालिकों और मजदूरों के बीच सम्बन्ध की बात ही नहीं है। उपभोक्ता भी एक तीसरा पक्ष रहता है और उसका भी विचार हमको करना होगा। ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो मालिक अपना लाभ ले लेगा, काम करने वाला अपना लाभ देखेगा। इन दोनों को भले ही लाभ हो किन्तु उपभोक्ता का जो एक बड़ा वर्ग होता है, उस वर्ग को देखने वाला भी कोई होना चाहिये, उसके हितों की देखभाल करने वाला भी कोई होना चाहिये और वह सरकार ही हो सकती है,उसको ही उनके हितों की रक्षा करनी होगी। मालिकों और मजदूरों के झगड़े तो वह तय करें लेकिन उपभोक्ताओं के हितों की रक्षा भी वह साथ साथ करे। वर्कर्ज पार्टिसिपेशन की दृष्टि से भी जब सरकार अपने उद्योग खड़ा करती है सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में तो उसको एक आदर्श मालिक के रूप में उस उद्योग को संचालित करना चाहिये। सार्वजनिक उद्योगों में प्राफिट शेयरिंग की बात भी की जाती हैं। वे अगर घाटे में चलते हैं तो वर्कर्ज को क्या देंगे ? आज 87 ऐसे उद्योग में से 37 घाटे में चल रहे हैं। आदर्श मालिक के रूप में आप उद्योगों को चलाएं और जो काम करने वाले हैं उनको यह भी लगना चाहिये कि वे उद्योग उनके अपने हैं, उनमें सैंस आफ इनवाल्वमेंट होना चाहिये, सैंस आफ बिलांगिंग होना चाहिये। वह इस बात को महसूस करे कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा इसलिए मैं उद्योग को दिलाऊं कि इससे यह नहीं कि मेरा लाभ होगा बल्कि मेरे देश को भी लाभ होगा, मेरे देश का भी भला होगा। हर मजदूर अपनी पूरी ताकत लगाए, अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन बढ़ाए, कोशिश यह होनी चाहिये। साथ ही साथ हर स्तर पर उसको प्रबन्ध में साझेदारी कैसे मिले, इसका भी एक फार्मूला एक नक्शा शासन को सामने लाना चाहिये।

मजदूर को ज्यादा दुख इसलिए होता है, कि जो बात कही जाती है, जो वादे किये जाते हैं, उन पर अमल नहीं किया जाता है। एक मंत्री ने बोनस की बात कही लेकिन दूसरा मंत्री उसको मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। अखबारों में हमने पढ़ा कि खाडिलकर साहब ने एक यह फार्मूला दिया कि 8⅓ देंगे लेकिन उनकी इस बात को श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित मानने को तैयार नहीं हैं, वे इसको स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं। इस तरह की बातें होंगी तो मजदूरों का विश्वास आप पर से उठ जाएगा। केवल तब कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा। धारिया जी ने कल कहा कि हम जो कहेंगे उसको करेंगे और वही करेंगे जो हम कहेंगे। इसको आपको करके दिखाना पड़ेगा। आपको देखना पड़ेगा कि इस क्षेत्र में शान्ति कैसे पैदा हो सकती है। यदि हम चाहते हैं कि घेराव न हों तो मालिकों और मजदूरों के बीच में जहाँ भी तनाव पैदा होता है, जहां भी अन्याय होता है, वहां सरकार को अपने स्थान का उपयोग करके उस अन्याय को दूर करना होगा और मजदूरों को न्याय मिले, इसकी व्यवस्था करनी होगी। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा, घेराव के खिलाफ़ बातें कहते रहने से काम नहीं चलेगा।

आप देखें कि आंध्र में बैंकों की स्ट्राइक हुई। सरकार ट्रिब्यूनल या कमेटी नियुक्त करती हैं और उसका एवार्ड या सिफारिशें आती है तो देखा जाता है कि मजदूर के हित में जितनी भी बातें होती हैं उनको कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जाता है और यह कह दिया जाता है कि इसकी सरकार पर जिम्मेदारी नहीं है क्योंकि यह स्टेचुटरी नहीं है। इस तरह काम चलने वाला नहीं है। मजदूरों को पूरा न्याय मिले

उस क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत जहां वे काम करते हैं, वहां उनको हर स्तर पर भागीदारी मिले, इसका आपको प्रबन्ध करना होगा। स्ट्राइक हो ही नहीं, ऐसी परिस्थितियों का आपको निर्माण करना होगा।

जितने भी सार्वजनिक उद्योग स्थापित होते है उनकी ईंट पर ईंट खड़ा करने वाला सामान्य मजदूर होता है लेकिन वह कभी ईंट के घर में नही रहता है, वह झोपड़ी में रहता है। उसको आपको सम्मान देना होगा, उसके श्रम को आपको मान्यता प्रदान करनी होगी। डिगनिटी आफ लेबर जब होगी तब जाकर समाजवाद की जो आप दुहाई देते हैं, सामाजिक न्याय की दुहाई देते है उसकी स्थापना हो सकेगी। प्रत्यक्ष रूप मे आपको सामाजिक न्याय की प्रस्थापना करनी चाहिये। ज्यादा दिन तक मजदूर जो उसके साथ अन्याय होता है उसको सहन नही करेगा। परिस्थितियां बदल चुकी है और बदली हुई परिस्थितियों में सरकार का जो दायित्व है, उसका उसको निर्वाह करना होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हू।

SHRI AMARNATH VIDYALANKAR (Chandigarh) : No exception can be taken to the objectives and the spirit with which this Resolution has been placed before us by Shri Indrajit Gupta. The other friends have also subscribed to this spirit.

In the President's Address there is a suggestion or an appeal addressed mainly to the workers, that there should be a moratorium on strikes. Of course, there is a mention about lock-outs also. Whenever we think of strikes, whenever we think of our lower levels of production, we only appeal to the workers, forgetting everything, else, forgetting the obstacles that are placed by other sections like the employers and the industrialists. We talk of incentives; generally the employers and industrialists ask for incentives; but nobody thinks of incentives required by the workers. Other friends also have drawn attention to this : why there are strikes ? It is true that we want our economy to show good results and to progress. We want that there should be some kind of discipline in our economy. But we except discipline only from workers. The other sections, specially the industrialists and the employer classes, observe no discipline. If we want that our economy should progress, there should be some kind of discipline imposed on all the classes, including the employers and also the Government. The workers are disciplined. Only when the workers do not find any way-out as a last resort, they go on strike. All the trade unionists know, those who work among the workers know, by their experience, that nobody wants strikes they rather try to avoid strikes and they try to approach the Government.

There is a mention of interference by Government in the Resolution. I do not fully subscribe to the idea, although I want that there should be less interference and there should be mutual bargaining. From my experience I know that, wherever there is a dispute workers find themselves absolutely helpless; it is the Government which has to come to the help of workers. I know a case in Amritsar. For two years, in an embroidery mill, they have stopped work by lockout. The workers are thrown out. Nobody looks into that. They are, again and again, asking the Government that the mill should be taken over and some arrangements should be made to run that factory. There are other factories also like this. Government's interference is very much required in such cases. But we should know, what is the motive of interference, what is the purpose of interference, what is the manner of interference. At present in many cases— I do not say, in all cases—Government interference goes against the workers by and large. I cannot say that this happens in all the cases but generally this is the attitude of the officers. What is required is a change in the attitude, a change in the approach, a change in the concept. Whatever we might say, howsoever correct and usefull policies and principles we might enunciate for proper execution, there should be a change in the general outlook. Our concepts are such, we always blame the workers if there is stoppage of work If there is trouble anywhere, the worker are

[Shri Amarnath Vidyalankar]

held responsible for that. They never think in terms of equality with workers. They are also citizens like others. All are equal, whatever wealth is produced. all have to partic pate on an equal basis. If we accept the principle of equality, the concept of equality, many of our troubles would be removed.

Some friends have referred to politicalisation of trade unions, politicalisation of workers. I do not subscribe to the view that politics can be altogether eliminated. We cannot eliminate politics here. Politics does effect the workers. Workers also have to think which political party is going to deal fairly with them. Take the instance of Punjab. When there was a particular party in power, it dealt with the cases of government employees in a particular way; they did not accept their demands. But then there was a political change and after the political change, the legitimate demands were accepted. In the recent elections most of the workers voted fore the Congress. Why did they vote for the Congress and not for other Parties, specially, the Jan Sangh, the Swatantra Party and other reactionary Parties ? Why did they not vote for them ? Because. they knew that it is the Congress Party which is a Party of progressive people and that their approach to the workers' problems would be such that workers can except some gains from the Congress Party and not from other Parties. Therefore. politics cannot altogether be eliminated and the workers at present cannot refrain from taking part in politics, we are a democracy. No one can be kept out of politics. That a wrong view to avoid Politicsis and I don't subscribe to it.

One more word which will be may last word. My friend, Ms. Joshi, has referred to a third party, *i. e.* consumers. Jan Sangh has developed this concept that there are workers, there are employers and the third party is consumers. This philosophy has been developed by some industrialists and employers and they say, 'Look to the interests of the consumers.' They forget the workers themselves are the largest section of consumers. The warkers don't only produce and the employers do not only get those things produced ? The workers are consumers also and the largest number of workers are producers as well as consmers. Therefore, the workers represent the interests of consumers also and when we just seek to reject their plea for their right as consumers and try to forget their interests saying that we have to look to the interests of the consumers also, this is a reactionary concept which has been developed by a few political Parties with a view to supporting vested interests. They want to support the employers indirectly. This concept is a totally wrong concept and should not be accepted.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : Shri Indrajit Gupta's Resolution and the debate on it...

AN HON. MEMBER : Mr. Gupta is not here.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not responsible for that.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR :...is most welcome.

A number of points that are b fore us, particularly, in relation to industrial relations as they are prevailing in the country, have been brought forward in this debate. When we look at the industrial sector in the country at the present juncture of our industrial development, we must remember, that the industrial relations law as it now is in existence or operation admits, though not completely outmoded, at least a recasting and this recasting must be done as early as possible.

Hon. Member, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, has lost sight of the background and because of that, perhaps, he has not said what was prevailing in the industrial field in Europe in the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century where the government was looked upon as anti-labour and very naturally, because the government more or less identified itself with the indurtrialists. This situation, fortunately, in this country is absent, totally absent.

Whatever one might say, if you take an objective view of the development of the trade union movement and labour legislation and other social security measures, it would not be correct to say that what has been

done has been achieved on the sole strength of the trade unions in this country. No doubt, they have provided some impetus. No doubt, they have certainly brought forward issues which the Government had to take into account. But one factor should always be kept in mind. In a Society like ours, in a process of transformation, the industrial relations law, compared with the development we have reached is somewhat, as I said, inadequate to meet situation.

But, the Mover of the Resolution as well as some other hon. Members who participated in the discussion insisted : You follow the old pattern; let the working class and the employers fight themselves, let them have a bargain and come to a decision. May I ask a question on this point ? As a trade union worker, as well as, as one now in charge of these Labour and Employment problems, from my own experience, at least day in and day out, even at odd hours, when hon. Member, Mr. Banerjee is in town, I am disturbed, pressed and asked to intervence. At the present stage of development we must recognise that Government intervention is more helpful to secure some justice. I am not claiming full justice is possible. I am saying, some justice and quick settlement of disputes. Therefore, if we have got this in mind, surely, we will have to work out a solution.

Some hon. Members have urged that there should be one union for one industry. Very good. But, how to bring that about ? On what basis could recognition be conferred on a particular union ?

These are really very relevant issues. And, so they suggest that Government, without consulting the trade union leadership in the country, should not *suo motu*?

We in this country have followed a certain pattern, that is, what is known as tripartite. On one side we consult the central labour organisations. On the other side we consult the employers, The third party is the Government. We debate issues that are before us and reach a certain conclusion or a certain consensus on the basis of which we legislate or we act. If we have to continue to follow this pattern, then, the first thing is, for the trade union leadership now in this country, to see that they forge unity.

During the last 3 months, as everybody knows, all the three national central trade-union organisations are meeting and discussing how to bring about unity, and on what basis recognised bargaining agent or a representative union should be selected. What should be the role of one who is not having too much support, and what status that union should have while negotiations are going on. Unfortunately, even now, we have not yet reached some sort of agreement which we could place before the Tripartite. There are certain difficulties. I do recognise them. Opinions have been voiced, saying, because of politics there are inter union rivalries and multiplicity of unions in this country. But is it suggested that we can entirely de-politicalise trade union activity in the country ? I am afraid, it would be extremely difficult.

AN HON. MEMBER : Bad also.

SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR : Bad also ; I agree. Certain idea of political background is bound to remain in the trade union activity. I do not for a moment suggest that you should give up your ideological background so far as trade union activity is concerned. Here also I have seen that prejudices and mutual rivalries are there.

For instance, we follow a certain method of verification. There is a demand by two central organisations to give it up and take a ballot. I would like to ask how, when we have got to confer recognition at a national level, it is possible to confer that recognition on the basis of ballot. Nobody has enlightened me on this point. I am very happy that after a good deal of deliberations, those who were all for ballot and were opposed to verification have made a concession and say that normally verification should be there but if at any stage a ballot is called for, we should have ballot.

17-00 hrs.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They have not agreed to verification by the present agency.

SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR : As the hon. Member knows very well, the present machinery for verification needs improvement. As regards the improvements which are necessary, as the hon. Member knows, certain suggestions or recommendations have been made by the National Labour Commission. There also, I am sorry to say that when the recommendations were brought before the tripartite meeting, the AITUC exercised a veto at the last minute for political reasons. Here, politics comes in. When I say that they should try to eschew politics, they exercise a veto and hold up all progress. I am very happy that now they have come round. The HMS agreed but on second thoughts withdrew their support. What do they expect from Government in order to recast the entire trade relations or industrial relations machinery with a view to make progress ?

After these consultations which have been going on for about six months or so, some ground has been covered. I am very happy at it. But I do expect that even now the idea that has emerged of having a national trade union platform or centre is a very welcome one. If this is pursued by all the all-India trade union bodies, I think that though politics will remain, yet it will not come in the way of progress. I hope that these deliberations will ultimately achieve that.

Then, there is the question which has been very raised by hon. Members on this side as well as on the opposite side, that conciliation takes an inordinately long time. If a matter is referred to adjudication, it is a time consuming process. I know that this is a fact that it takes years. The other side has the means and they can drag us to the Supreme Court, but the poor worker who has suffered for years together and is trying and struggling to get justice he has to wait sometimes for five or six years and he gets frustrated. This state of affairs needs immediate change. So, some dispute settlement machinery must be evolved with the agreement of the trade unions and the management and with their help Government can take some steps. As hon. Members are aware, the National Commission has made some recommendations here also. Hon. Members may not agree about the nomenclature or the composition of the agency, but the fact remains that a suggestion has been made that while deciding the issues pertaining to workers or trade union disputes, whether at the highest judicial level or at the State level or at the Central level, workers' association will be there. Is that not a valuable recommendation ?

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : Not enough.

SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR : It is not enough. But the hon. Member must suggest some alternative. I am not canvassing support for a particular recommendation. What I am saying is that my hon. friends should apply their minds and make modifications so that the desired results could be achieved very quickly.

I am very much concerned about this. We are all concerned. When I say 'we', I mean those who are in the trade union field. In our country, there are a number of trade union workers who are most dedicated. They have served the working class almost the whole of their lifetime; they may not be known, their names also some of you may not be knowing. I know them personally. I respect them because they have created a new conciousness among the working class, and this has achieved a certain social advance in the country.

As I said at the outset, at the present stage of development, after 25 years of freedom, we must keep pace with the changed industrial scene. Industrial relations law must be so devised as to keep pace with the changed industrial scene.

The hon. Member referred to feudalism. If I were to rebut it, I could say in repartee : is there no feudalism in the working class, trade union movement ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Is there not feudalism amongst Ministers themselves ? We have not completely emerged out of a feudal society yet.

SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR : I entirely agree ; it takes a long time. The hon. Member has a certain philosophic conviction based on Marxism. But even then, the 19th century British thinking somehow

or other finds its place instinctively in our set-up. Those who have been brought up in the Oxbridge background with the so-called British liberal philosophy have that thinking still lurking. So feudalism in our thinking, whether on this side or on the other, is there. We must try to overcome it. We must try to re-educate ourselves in the light of the changed situation.

I was referring to the changed context in the Indian situation which the trade union leaders must recognise. Many trade union leaders have misinterpreted the call given by the President, later supported by the Prime Minister, regarding a moratorium on strikes and lockouts. What was the intention? Obviously not to take away the right of the working class given to them under the Constitution, the right to strike and right to form association. We do not want that fundamental right to be given up. Therefore, there is multiplicity of unions. Any seven members can get together, register as a union, or even without registration could be recognised by the management. This is the present position.

So in a democratic set up like ours, we cannot overcome certain difficulties. It is easily said that there are certain monopolistic influences and other influences at work. I do recognise they do penetrate.

They have certain influences, open or subtle. But what is the socio economic complex we have adopted? An expanding public sector and a regulated private sector. This is a broad description of it. We have a democratic parliamentary system. There are certain inherent limitations. Therefore, to expect that we can take steps without consulting various interests would not be in keeping with the course or path we have choosen to follow. Keeping in view these inherent limitations, self-imposed and accepted—and we want to keep up that tradition of a parliamentary democracy and a complex of economic structure as it obtains today—have we not moved faster? When I say, we have moved, I am not unmindful of what needs to be done. Reference was made to the Factories Act. It needs certain changes. Reference was also made to the Industrial Disputes Act. It definitely needs revision and recasting. I do admit these. But who has held up progress?

Shri Indrajit Gupta has raised many issues, but at no point has he made a positive suggestion. I am glad he has provoked a debate, but what offer has he made to overcome the difficulties that lie in our way?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is the agreed formula of the three central trade unions, on which you are keeping conspicuously silent.

SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR: Therefore, I would plead with the house and the hon. Members who participated and took a live interest on this occasion to come to our help in the sense of creating a certain amount of understanding and unity so that we could make quick progress and bring about the changes that are very desirable at the present juncture.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jamagar): You sought our help. We came to your help and on the assurances given we worked well. But then 5,000 people have been victimised and mass hunger-strikes are going on. They have been doing their duty, but the Minister is not moving his finger. How can we come to his help if this is the position? Mass hunger strikes are going on. (*Interruption*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, Order. Let the Minister continue.

SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR: I know of the hunger-strike and the consequences of it. I have done some hints in my own way, but unfortunately I could not bring the solution nearer. I am helpless in that regard. I know my commitment. (*Interruption*)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Then, like Shri V.V. Giri, you can resign and become the President of India.

SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR: Certain points were raised, and in the resolution also, the hon. Member wants to have a self reliant economy, and that has become a national objective. To bring it about, it is not simply by legislation; we will have to create a climate in this country

[Shri R.K. Khadilkar]

the workers and the management feel that they have vested interests and involvement in the process of production. Do they feel it at the present juncture ? We have reached a limited accord regarding certain sensitive areas in the process of production. In modern production, at some stage, if the process stops, the entire production goes down. Take, for instance, steel or the glass industry, and so many other industries. We have reached some limited accord, but is it enough ? Therefore, the most welcome suggestion is that they must feel involved from the lowest level to the highest level. It is no use just saying "send a representative on the Board of Directors." That is not enough. He might have some say in the administrative matters if he knows what are those matters, because he may not be well-acquainted with the various administrative problems facing a company or a big complex. But if he gets involved at the shop level, and if there is a certain amount of commitment—you call it as a workers-management joint committee or you call it a production committee at the plant level, it may help, because this productivity movement has not impressed much and it has not made much impact. It has remained at a certain level. It has not touched the bottom at all. At the management level, as the workers have natural aspirations to get involved, the management must also be responsive. Unfortunately, at the present juncture, because of certain concepts and techniques that the managements have evolved in other countries and which the managements here have borrowed, they have become a sort of class or caste and they as not keep pace with the changing conditions. This is the present state of affairs.

Somebody objected when one used that word 'caste' among the managerial class or group of people. Unless they are reoriented and their thinking is attuned to the general aspirations of the working class, I am afraid all these efforts of participation in the management or representation on the Board will not bear any fruit. This background must be kept in mind.

I would certainly, as I said earlier, keep in mind all the suggestions that were put forward here on this occasion, while we come to the stage of recasting the present machinery for settling the industrial disputes and the industrial relations system in this country. What is our objective ? All of us have one objective.

We want very healthy industrial relations in this country, but often there are strikes, and I would say that such a steps is not taken with due consideration. Strikes lead later on to furstration if no results or no gains are achieved. In such a situation we have to avoid strikes. That is the intention or the desire of the Prime Minister or the President in giving this call.

This Resolution has provoked a good debate on the floor of the House. I hope it will ultimately provoke at least some responsible trade union leaders in this country to shed certain prejudices and rigid postures in trade union and political activities, so that we can march ahead and, as desired by the Mover of the Resolution, Government will able to recast the entire system and see where amendments are called for, where a review is necessary and where effective participation of the workers will be available from the bottom shop level to the Board level. If these things happen, I think the purpose of the Mover will be served. After provoking a very good, constructive debate, I hope he would think it wise to withdraw the Resolution.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : A question was asked about his announcement that a committee was going to be appointed regarding this bonus formula. What is the truth about it ?

SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR : Some reference was made to the bonus issue and the Bombay formula that was evolved to settle particularly textile disputes in Bombay. Most of the employer's have implemented it the public sector also has done it. I have given an assurance that I would set up a committee to review the entire scheme. I can assure the House that within a few days I shall be able to announce it. I shall try to announce it as early as possible because Puja days are comming soon and I must got at least the recommendations regarding the minimum before that. Other recommendations will follow :

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : I am extremely grateful to the large number of hon. Members from all sides of the House who have shown such keen interest in the discussion of this question. I am afraid the Minister's reply has really disappointed me very much, not only disappointed me but I am sure that trade union leaders outside this House will also feel deeply concerned and a little apprehensive as to the intentions of the Government, because the essence of my Resolution and the reason why I brought it at this particular juncture was that after so many months of hardwork and discussions and a collective positive effort, the three central trade union organisations have come before the Minister with at least a limited accord and agreement, which is not a very easy thing to have achieved in this country.

For example, I do not mind reminding the House that the AITUC, of which I am a representative, were always in the past opposed tooth and nail to verification. We stood only for secret ballots, and what Mr. Dinen Bhattacharya said is not correct, namely that the AITUC also gave up the right to ballot. The INTUC were always opposed tooth and nail to ballot and stood for verification. Yet, these two organisations, through their representatives holding a series of discussion over six months, have come to a compromise agreement among themselves whereby the two things are combined. Those who are opposed to verification have agreed that verifications may be there, but the machinery of verification should be changed. I am not going into details because I have no time, but those who were opposed tooth and nail to ballot have agreed that in particular circumstances where the result of the verification is not decisive, there should be a ballot.

Is this not a constructive thing for which the trade union leaders who have been engaged in this exercise for six months should have a little word of commendation and praise from the minister ? Instead of that, he says, "Unfortunately they have not reached any agreement and so Government still cannot do anything !" I am surprised he took a jibe and tried to provoke me by referring to what he called my Oxbridge background, because I spent 3 years in a British University at a time when I had nothing to do with the trade union movement. Who is saying it to me ? The representative of a Government which inherited the Trade Union Act and Industrial Disputes Act from the British Government and practically without changing a semi-colon or comma are clinging to it for the last 25 years after independence. He is making fun of me for having a British educational background ! It is this idea that used to prevail in the eighteenth and nineteenth century that Government should hold the ring and leave the workers and employers to fight it out, which is supposed to be an old-fashioned British idea. The agreed communique of the INTUC, AITUC and HMS says in one place—I quoted it the other day, but the minister was not present then ; I will again quote it today ;

> "With regard to industrial relations, the meeting felt that the present system is totally inadequate and requires immediate change The best way to promote healthy industrial relations is to leave all disputes to be resolved through direct bilateral negotiations.

—That means between the employers and workers.

> "The parties may agree to refer the dispute to voluntary arbitration, or failing agreement, the workers have the right of direct action including strike."

If this outlook is something which 18th or 19th century Britain fostered and which I am clinging to, all I can say is, Messrs G. Ramanujam, C. M. Stephen, Bishnu Banerjee, Aurobindo Bose, H. D. Mukherjee and R. L. Thakkar, all from the INTUC, apparently also suffer from this 19th century British ideology. They are his colleagues. You better give them a lecture about it instead of lecturing to me.

I am not going to withdraw the resolution. If the Government wishes to defeat it, it can do so. The reasons are very simple. What have I said in this resolution? Firstly, I wanted a clarification about the moratorium on strikes. A better clarification has been given by some members on that side of the House than by the minister. They have made it clear that the only sence

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

in which this can have any meaning to creating a situation in which strikes become superfluous. How will it happen ? By providing something else. What can that something else be ? I think it is contained here. I has not got the time to goi nto this whole detailed machinery which has been suggested by agreement by these three Central TUs, because it runs to two or three pages. This is the positive suggestion made and yet the minister says no positive suggestion has been made. He is not prepared to respect what his own INTUC people have signed. As far as the moratorium on strike goes, if it means in any sense a unilateral ban or curbing of strikes, let me make it very clear. Mr. C. M. Stepen also has said it on the floor of the House : There is no self-respecting trade union in this country, whatever its political colour, may be, which is going to tolerate it.

Secondly, regarding this business of changing the industrial relations law, since the trade union leaders have been at it for six months, I expect him to give an assurance that within the next six months, on the basis of the agreement which has been reached, he will come forward with specific statutory amendments to the law, or with a new Bill, so that the essence of it, namely, recognition of trade unions, which is not provided for in any law in this country for the last 25 years, will be provided for, as also the right of collective bargaining without third party interference. I am surprised that he thinks this is an old-fashioned idea. I am afraid it is not only the employers, or the political parties, or some trade unions which have developed vested interests—though I agree that some of them have—but the government also, unfortunately, has developed vested interest. They do not want to give it up; they want to have the right to interfere in everything, on the basis of the theory that they are a sort of benevolent government a kind of father figure, which wants to look after everybody. This is feudalism to the core and paternalism. Otherwise, what else is it ?

Because the government is not prepared to stop interference, so the disputes are not settled and multiplicity of unions continues. Every employer and every trade union knows that if he or it does not agree with the opposite party there is a Labour Commissioner, there is a concilation machinery, there is a tribu al, there is compulsory adjudication. It is in the back of their mind that these things are always available. Therefore, there is always a compulsion on either the employer or the union not to come to a mutual agreement across the table. He makes an assessment as to which would be more beneficial to him, not to agree to talks and break the discussion, or offer to go to the tribunal, or strike, or something else. If both the parties know that there is no possibility of any third party interfering, they will sit across the table and go on negotiating until they come to a settlement. If they do not come to a settlement, the threat of strike is always there. This is happening in other countries. Are these countries plunged in anarohy and chaos because this system is there ?

The other day I have quoted the extreme example from that very respectable Britain the coalminers' strike which went on for seven weeks of 250,000 coalminers in the depth of the British winter when the whole British public had to suffer without lighting, heating, fuel and transport, and about 3,000 factories had to go to part-time working because power units had closed down. It is an extraordinary thing which seldom happens in Britain. And yet, if you read the British press, you will find that the British public, though conservative, sedate and sober, put up with all this discomfort and suffering because their sympathies were with the coalminers. They thought "it does not matter, the coalminers had a bad deal, if they have to fight for their rights, let them fight, we will support them".

So, the picture which has been presented by Shri Khadilkar, that unless he is given the power always to interfere and butt in there will be chaos, that is a false Picture. What is happening today? Many hon. Members have refferred to it. What is happening to our plants, specially in the public sector ? We do not like crores of rupees of public money to be thrown down the drain. I have quoted the example of public sector concerns in this city of Delhi where managements are refusing to recognise the union of employees although only one union exists and the excuse of multiplicity of unions is not there. There is the National

Industrial Development Corporation here in Chanakyapuri, the NMDC headquarters and the Dolomite Iron Ore project, Mysore. These are public sector projects where only one union exists, and yet the management of the public sector concern says "we will not recognise the union, we will not talk to the employees". What has Shri Khadilkar done about them ? Why does he not interfere with them ? Why is he helping the grip of the rotten bureaucratic management ? He is helping them, encouraging them to follow this anti-labour policy. These cases have been brought to his notice several times but nothing has happened. Therefore, I want an assurance from him, which is not really a new assurance. He has given an assurance to the three Central trade unions that if they come to a mutual agreement among themselves and bring an agreed formula before him, the government will accept that and enact a new legislation on that basis. If he requires more time, say, three months or six months, I am not particulary worried about it. But if he goes on saying that they have not reached an agreement and, therefore, there is nothing on which he can proceed, then I will press my resolution. Let it be voted down. Let the trade union movement and the workers know the attitude of the government, because INTUC, AITUC and HMS people know very well that their leaders have agreed to it. What is the formula they have put before Mr. Khadilkar ? If he tries to back out from that thing, we are not going to be a party to it. Therefore, unless he gives this assurance, I am not going to withdraw my Resolution. Let it be quite clear. I do not mind if it is defeated. Let the Congress party take the responsibility for defeating this Resolution and let them go and face trade unions and workers outside.

I am sorry if I have been a bit agitated. I am surprised at the attitude taken. We are trying to put some positive constructive idea which can bring about a new institutional change in the whole field of industrial relations so that we can also move towards the unification of trade union movement. It is true what my hon. friend over there said that the workers are not strong enough everywhere to fight the employers. Everybody who is in the trade union movement knows that the weakness of the workers does not lie in their illiteracy or poverty. The weakness of the workers lies in disunity. And their strength lies in in unity and nothing else.

This is the experience throughout the world which the workers know. Therefore, side by side with this industrial relations machinery which will encourage emergence of one bargaining agent in every industry with whom the employers have got to sit down and negotiate, side by side with that, these unions are trying to work out a procedure by which the unification can take place. In spite of political differences, in spite of party differences, in the trade union field, there should be the unification of trade union movement. This is the position today after four Five Year Plans. If you want to talk about self-reliance and make the country go forward in this new difficult situation, specially as far as the public sector is concerned, it cannot be done without this.

Sir, I expected a positive response from that side but instead I got what I consider to be absolutely a counsel of despair and frustration, coming from the hon. Minister. I do not want to take more time of the House. Let him explain his position and then I will say what I am going to do.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : May I say a word ? Unfortunately, perhaps, the hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta, does not know the position regarding "limited accord". When they said "limited accord", later on, three trade union leaders came to report back to me saying that they have made certain concessions by giving up insistence on ballot. But now as there is no accord, they have withdrawn that. They have written to me. I did not want to disclose it. If there had been some agreement, I would have welcomed it and I would have made an announcement here.

I would assure the hon. Member, as I said in the other house, that after their deliberations and keeping in view what is the general consensus and what is the area of agreement, I would like to proceed with it. Within a few months time we cannot stop here we will have to go ahead and bring forward a legislation on the basis.

did not want to disclose it purposely because I am still hopefull and I am trying to persuade them There is a discord still persisting This "limited accord" is word used to cover disagreement. This is the difficulty So, I would appeal to the hon Member to withdraw it

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : It is a very general and vague Resolution.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA If it is so general, you accept it

MR CHAIRMAN : There are three amendments in the name of Shri M C Daga Is he withdrawing them ?

SHRI M C DAGA Yes

Amendment Nos 1 to 3 were by leave, withdrawn

MR CHAIRMAN Now, I take up the main Resolution. Is he withdrawing ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA They say that this is a very general Resolution, putting forward general things which are not controversial. Let them accept it

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : It is a very vague Resolution Everything should be in a concrete form I would beg of him to please withdraw it Because the ultimate objective is the same As my colleague explained, we want to be positive.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Out of this debate, I wanted only one assurance that a new industrial relations enactment would be brought before Parliament within a reasonable period of time

SHRI R K KHADILKAR : I have already said that

What I said yesterday in the other House, I am repeating here

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA I do not know what happened in the other House

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : On this basis, we will make every effort to bring forward a legislation to improve the Industrial relations (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : On the basis of the views of the trade unions ?

SHRI R K KHADILKAR If full accord is not there, I will have to go ahead. I have already said that.

MR CHAIRMAN Is the hon Member withdrawing his Resolution ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R K KHADILKAR I cannot understand what I can say beyond this at the present stage, when I am still hoping that full accord will be reached Even if that is not possible, as I have said I will go ahead with the limited accord and bring forward a suitable measure

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA No ban on strikes

SHRI R K KHADILKAR I would like to repeat it Neither President nor Prime Minister, and none of us desires that the fundamental right to strike – that is the weapon in the hands of working class – should be taken away The intention is totally different Why do you mix them ?

MR CHAIRMAN : Is the hon Member withdrawing his Resolution ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Yes, in view of what he says, I am withdrawing

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn

17.37 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE* COMMUNAL PARA-MILITARY ORGANISATIONS

SHRI INDER JIT MALHOTRA (Jammu) : Mr Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I move the following Resolution :—

> "This House calls upon the Government to take immediate steps to ban communal para-military organisations in the country"

While commending my Resolutions to the House, I would like to make a few observations. We are all committed to the secular, democratic way of life. That is the basic foundation of our Republic. We are also making efforts to create a socialistic society in the country, so that there is an end, for ever, to the economic exploitation which is still existing in this country. To achieve these two goals, we have to see that we safeguard the very basis and the foundation of our whole political and economic programme. That is why it becomes very necessary that there should always prevail communal harmony in the country and we should always be vigilant to meet any kind of danger or threat which exists either by such communal para-military organisations or by some other forces which tend to disrupt communal harmony in the country.

This communal violence has been a problem with us for a number of years. Even before independence, there had been occasional communal riots and there was communal violence prevailing in the country. At that time we used to blame the Britishers who were ruling our country as third party that, on the principle of divide and rule they were playing one community against the other for their own benefit. But this problem of communal violence has gained greater importance and significance after the country became free.

Not very long ago, there had been unfortunately communal riots in some parts of this country. We have to apply our mind why even to-day, after 25 years of independence, we have not been able to completely wipe out the communal violence from this country. To my mind, though the country has become free and the third party which was the Britishers who were playing one community against the other for their own benefit, is no longer there, but that role now has been taken over by certain organization which to-day try to create communal hatred in this country and try to disrupt the communal harmony of the country.

My main purpose in moving this resolution is to focus attention of the country. Let us strike at the roots of the basic causes by which, even to-day, we are confronted with the problem of communal violence in this country. It is beyond doubt that in this country some organizations are functioning which, according to my standards, are both communal and para-military. I will come to these organisations to cite a few examples of these, but, before I do that, I would like to emphasize again that now the time has come when the Government has got to take certain steps, to identify these communal and para-military organisations and then take steps whether they are legislative or executive, to see that they are not allowed to strike at the very roots on which our country stands and on which we are trying to build up this secular and democratic way of life.

I would like to cite only three examples here. One is the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh which is better known as RSS. The second is the Jamaet-e-Islami and the third is the Shiv Sena. There may be other organizations too which may be either communal or para-military and the Government must be having a better information than I can have at my command, to know which are these other organizations which can come under this category and which need to be looked into.

First of all, I will take up the RSS. I am glad my hon colleague, Shri Vajpayee, is in the House. I do not know whether he got any connections with the RSS or not, but, later on, indirectly, I may be able to prove that there is some kind of a link existing between the RSS and the political Party which is being presided over by my hon colleague, Shri Vajpayee. What is the composition, character and functions of this RSS ? How does it function ? It says that RSS is required in this country to safeguard the interests of the Hindus and to promote Hindu culture. Secndly, it also tends to say that whoever be the head of the RSS, his decisions, his wisdom are unchallengable. To my mind, this philosophy of the RSS tries to promote fascist tendencies in this country. That is No. 1. No. 2-it tries to generate communal hatred in this country when they say that this organization exists only to safeguard the interests of the Hindus and that they want to promote only the Hindus and that they want to promote only the Hindu cultur

How this organization functions is also mysterious. Nobody knows about its total membership-whether it is half a million, 2 million, 3 million or five million.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur) : Five million

SHRI INDER J MALHOTRA : Shri Joshi has definitely got a better knowledge regarding R S S than what I can have, because, once in his life, he also belonged to the R S S

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI Even now I belong to it

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) It is no secret, the other day they admitted it here

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI . I will give you all the information.

SHRI INDER J MALHOTRA I shall be grateful to you Now, coming to the economic aspect or the economic philosophy which R S S tried to promote in this country, I have one example to cite here Mr Joshi may correct me if I am wrong It was probably in 1941 that R S S started functioning in the State of Jammu and Kashmir At the time there was a popular upsurge against the autocratic rule of the maharaja The popular movement was headed by the national conference as a political party What was the role of the R S S people at that time ? They were siding with the maharaja This is their democratic approach and this is their approach to the people's popular movement

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI I am talking about the 1941 maharaja, not, the 1972 maharajas

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Not Air India Maharaja !

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : I would like to cite here another aspect of the role of the R S S in Jammu and Kashmir State It is true they relied on the landlords all over the State Who were the district sanghachalaks and State sanghachalak ? They all belonged to landlord class, monied class At no time had R S S given any support to the popular movement, to the people's movement, to the economic movement which was going on in the State of Jammu and Kashmir

What happened after the 1947 partition ? When the Pakistani forces raided the State of Jammu and Kashmir, it was the privilege of the R S S to organise communal riots, especially in the Jammu area I have personal knowledge of their important leaders at that time actively being associated to organise communal riots in the Jammu area Is it this what should have been expected from them, from a nationalist point of view ? The role of the R S S at that time should have been to promote communal harmony, as it was done in the Kashmir valley, they should have played a positive role and made a positive contribution to see that there were no communal riots at that time in Jammu region, but their action was on the contrary After this, at one time, these activities became so harmful that R S S had to be banned in Jammu and Kashmir State They went underground, but they could not stay underground for very long They utilised their political front They created a political organisation known as *Praja Parishad* at that time, later converted into the Jan Sangh

Why I am citing all these aspects of the working of the R S S is because to my mind, this kind of activity of the R S S is the greatest danger to the whole concept of our economic development and to our secular development

Now, Sir, I would like to say only one thing more about the R S S It is said that the finances of the R S,S are collected by their own members at their special functions known as *guru dakshina* or something like that I don't know much but I think Government may be having more knowledge than myself about the total collection which every year R S.S. collects

What is the total expenditure of this organisation ? Have they ever made it public ? If not, what is the mystery behind it ? If they want everything in the open, then the people of this country or at least their own members are entitled to

know the total income of the organisation and also the total expenditure of the organisation.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : He can become a member and he will know it.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : I want only my hon. friend to have this privilege.

Another aspect to which I made a reference earlier also is the way of functioning of the head of this organisation. It is not a democratic process of due election by which the head of this organisation is elected, but it is nomination by the previous head. The present head will nominate his successor. It is just like one dictator going out and another dictator stepping in but by the nomination of the former dictator. I have covered enough ground to prove my point that the R S S is both a communal as well as a para-military fascist organisation.

There is one last aspect regarding the training which they import to their members Only last year, at one of their training camps in Delhi itself, one of the press photographers tried to take pictures of the training that was being given in the use of daggers, but that photographer was beaten and prevented from taking the photographs. I fail to understand why if at these camps it is only physical training which is being given, the people who are not members of the R.S.S. are allowed to witness...

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : They are invited Even the photographer was invited. He jumped from the wall and fell down and he was taken care of.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : I would say just one word more about the R S.S. and shall leave the rest for my hon. colleague Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee or Shri Jagannathrao Joshi who may enlighten me more as far as the activities of the R.S.S are concerned.

SHRI G VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): He did not mention about Guru Golwalkar.

It is not complete without mentioning him.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Deliberately, I did not mention his name.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : There is nothing to hide. So, what is there if he mentions ?

SHRI INDER JIT MALHOTRA : Now, I come to the Jamiat-e-Islami.

This is another menace which is existing in our country and which again is posing a very significant threat to communal harmony in this country. When I criticise the R.S S. I do not want to spare the Jamiat-e-Islami either. The ideology of the Jamiat-e-Islami has been over a number of years to promote the concept of Islam as far as Muslims are concerned In a secular country I do not know what need is there for one party to promote the Hindu culture or the Hindu concept of religion and for another party to safeguard the Islamic concept of religion. This is a very basic thing. With this type of attempts which are being made in the whole process, communal hatred is generated in this country.

This kind of effort, whether from one side or the other, is always responsible for the communal riots in the country As far as I am aware, the Jamait-i-Islami also has various names; it may be called Razakars, volunteers and what not. Their activities are also highly objectionable.

As I talked about the R.S.S. role in Jammu and Kashmir, I would like to say a few words regarding the role of the Jamait-i Islami, specially in the Kashmir Valley. It is beyond doubt that this organisation has for a number of years been working on communal lines. But only during the last mid-term poll to the Lok Sabha did it come to the surface, gave itself a political colouration and entered the election arena. I have also information to show that many members of this organisation have in the past been involved in anti-national and subversive activities in the State There were some members of it who were even connected with organisations like the Al Fatah. There is basically no difference between the Jamait-i-Islami functioning in the Kashmir Valley and in othere parts of the country. I am very much aware of the responsibilities of those who live in Jammu & Kashmir, specially

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

of the leadership of the Congress, the Chief Minister and others to fight this menance in the Valley, and I am confident that with the support of the people of Jammu and Kashmir, by and large, and with the concept of secularism gaining more ground in the State, the menace of this organisation will be met with greater force than in the past.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Does he not want it to be banned ?

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Certainly I do.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Are they pro-Pakistan ?

श्री इसहाक सम्भली (अमरोहा) : जमायते इस्लामी मजहबी हुकूमत चाहता है और सैक्यूलरिज्म को शैतानी हुकूमत का नाम देता है। वह मजहबी हुकूमत को हुकूमते इलाहिया का नाम देता है और यहां तक कहता है कि इस्लामी हुकूमत न हो तो हिन्दू मजहबी हुकूमत कायम कर ली जाय।

श्री इन्द्रजीत मल्होत्रा : मैं आप का बड़ा मशकूर हूंगा अगर आप इसमें हिस्सा लें और यह सारी बातें बताएँ।

I would like to say a few words now about the Shiv Sena. I condemn this kind of regional approach, which claiming some respectability by assuming the garb of fighting economic exploitation, tends to create a wedge between the people of one region and another. Just as I condemn the communal type of approach based on religion, I condemn this type of approach also.

In the end, I would say a word about the amemdments. I have no objection to accepting amendments Nos. 1 and 2, but as for No. 3...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : They are yet to be moved. Suppose they are not moved ?

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Then I will deal with them in my reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Resolution moved :

> "This House calls upon the Government to take immediate steps to ban communal para-military organisations in the country".

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali) : I beg to move :

That in the resolution—add at the end—

> "provided the activities of the organisations are anti-national" (3)

18 hrs.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी: सभापति महोदय, लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं के चुनावों में भारी बहुमत प्राप्त करने के बाद भी सत्तारूढ़ दल किसी संगठन को गैर-कानूनी करने की भाषा में बोले तो उसका एक अर्थ स्पष्ट है कि वह इन संगठनों से जनता के स्तर पर नहीं लड़ सकता, उसने अपनी पराजय स्वीकार कर ली है और वह कानून का सहारा लेकर इन संगठनों को दबाना चाहता है। लोकतन्त्र में जनता के स्तर पर किसी भी प्रवृत्ति से लड़ा जा सकता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please continue on the next day.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 10, 1972/Chaitra 21, 1894 (Saka)

Sumer Printing Press, New Delhi-18—7-4-72—1010